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PACT OF PARIS PROVES WORTH IN FIRST YEAR

Call to Adjust Controversies Pacifically Is Answered by 62 Nations.

SEA POWERS CONFER TO STOP ARMS RACE

Moral Obligation to Avoid War Heeded in Far East and South America

The clock in the Salle de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay has ticked out a year since plenipotentiaries representing 15 nations met there to sign the Pact of Paris.

Within this twelvemonth, brief though it appears against the hourglass of history, the treaty for the outlawry of war has come to be regarded as the expression of "the common desire of all the peoples of the world."

Responding to this crystallized sentiment, 62 governments now stand committed or ready to agree to pacific settlement of their misunderstandings. In the diplomatic chart rooms the pact is the new map upon which the course to disarmament is being plotted with renewed vigor and a surer touch.

Two leading sea powers have made important entries in the log with partial postponement of naval construction programs to keep faith with their new pledge. Anglo-American arms reduction has seen age-old formalities swept aside in a spontaneous effort to seal the idealism of the treaty with practical accomplishment.

Chariots of War Retarded

The chariots of war, now being dragged along the Manchurian borders, have felt the retarding effect of the Kellogg-Briand pact. South America has witnessed the infusion of the treaty's purpose in negotiations for settlement of two militant disputes of nearly a half-century's standing.

On Aug. 27, 1928, when the original signatories' representatives gathered in the Clock Room at the French Foreign Office, they affixed their names with a pen that bore the inscription: "If you wish for peace, prepare for peace."

How many nations, observers asked, would echo this sentiment and accede to an irrevocable repudiation of war as an instrument of national policy? Today—a year later—62 countries which are formally or informally committed to the multilateral treaty provide the answer. Forty-six of these were represented at the ceremony in Washington, July 24, 1929, when the treaty was formally proclaimed and deposited.

Four others since have adhered, four have ratified the pact except for the formal deposit, and eight have signified their intention to adhere. Brazil and the Argentine have not yet signified their intention to take similar action.

Pathway to Disarmament

The Pact of Paris was welcomed by new administrations in both the United States and England as the opportunity for real action on arms reduction. At the Geneva session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, Hugh S. Gibson, chief delegate from the United States, enunciated America's desire for agreement upon a "yardstick" by which technical difficulties in the way of naval reduction could be overcome.

This proved to be only one of far-reaching events which in a few months transformed discussions of Anglo-American rivalry into a new conception of peaceful co-operation. Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain, announced his hope of visiting the United States for a personal conversation on disarmament with President Hoover. This was the forerunner of a series of informal British-American discussions which at present have progressed far along the disarmament road.

Just prior to the formal promulgation of the Kellogg Pact, President Hoover drew the attention of the United States to the fact that it was spending more for military activities than any other nation on earth, and urged steps for its reduction.

Britain Takes the Lead

The following day, as the representatives of the adherents were gathered to deposit their ratifications in Washington, there came the announcement from Mr. MacDonald that Britain had suspended work on two cruisers, two submarines, a submarine depot ship and halted other dockyard activities.

President Hoover immediately replied with the announcement of postponing the laying of keels of three cruisers on the present year's construction program. Hints of a similar move came from Tokyo, where the Navy Office discussed a five-year postponement of capital ship construction, depending upon the disarmament negotiations between England and the United States.

Meanwhile, in keeping with the

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'Magna Charta of Peace'

World Leaders Join in First Anniversary Observance of Pact of Paris

The first anniversary of the signing of the Pact of Paris focuses attention upon its accomplishments and the new channels to peace which it opens. Leading statesmen, many of whom exercised a prominent part in the negotiation of what Count Uchida of Japan calls the "Magna Charta of Peace" have made the following comments for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

HERBERT HOOVER

President of the United States

The Kellogg pact has focused the moral enthusiasm of the world upon the cause of peace. But if it is not to become another pious gesture it must be followed by practical and sincere measures, and the first among them is a turn of the tide of increasing armament.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

Co-author of the Pact of Paris

In response to three direct questions by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, who with Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, negotiated the Pact of Paris, on the first anniversary of its signing said he believed that the treaty has been accepted in good faith by the nations of the world and that they will abide by its provisions.

"Has the Pact of Paris proved its worth already?" he was asked.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Kellogg, "the anti-war pact has already more than justified the expectations of its authors. It has rallied public opinion for the maintenance of peace. It has had a restraining influence on Bolivia and Paraguay in the dispute over their boundaries, which threatened war but is now in the process of honorable settlement.

"I think it has had a profound influence on Russia and China which countries have repeatedly declared their intention to abide by the obligations of the treaty and the world is looking on with expectancy that the conflict there threatened will be avoided. There is every evidence that it is having a powerful influence on all the nations. It has inspired them with the determination to reduce armaments."

"Has the Pact of Paris been popularly accepted by the people of the world, or is more education needed to bring about a more general understanding of its meaning and hence a greater popular support of this instrument of peace?" was the second question.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Kellogg, "that the treaty has been accepted in good faith by the nations of the world. It is a simple plain declaration which can be and is generally understood, but the greater the education of the world in the furtherance of peace the greater the assurance of its maintenance. If the people determine there shall be no war, there will be no war."

The third question put Mr. Kellogg was, "Are any more steps needed to make the Pact of Paris effective?"

Mr. Kellogg replied: "I do not think any more steps are needed to make it effective except to imbue all nations with the idea that pacific settlement of disputes is in harmony with the highest ideals of civilization and will avoid the horrors of war. Education, extension of arbitration and reduction of armament are supplementary. I do not believe a code of sanctions and punishments can or should be adopted or would be effective for the enforcement of the treaty."

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE

President Irish Free State and Signer of Pact of Paris

The Kellogg-Briand pact has survived the difficulties of the first year. Like many human efforts to benefit mankind it is full of rich promises but has to surmount many dangers. Men of good will in all countries hope that with the help of God, time will strengthen the ever growing desire for peace among all states and peoples.

COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA

Signer of the Pact of Paris for Japan

On this occasion, the first anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand pact, I cannot help recalling the historic scene at the Quai D'Orsay at which I had the good fortune to assist as one of the plenipotentiaries. Today not only is enthusiasm universally manifested for it, but a formidable array of nations, signing or adhering to the pact, makes it a veritable Magna Charta of peace.

It opens a new chapter in history. It will spare humanity many of those miseries which it has suffered in the past. It is true that the pact lacks provisions for coercion in case of possible breaches. But in an agreement which is nothing less than the crystallization of the conscience of the world, the idea of coercion ought to find no place. To my mind what remains to be done is for the nations to contrive means of peaceful solution of international conflicts. For conflicts there will be, in spite of the pact and in face of the solemn determination of the nations never to resort to arms, many of these conflictions will have to go begging unless ways and means for their solution should be soon arranged.

ALEXANDER J. McLACHLAN

Signer of Pact of Paris for Australia

Clouds at the moment appear on the horizon of peace in the Far East but as one who took part 12 months ago in behalf of Australia in the making of the Kellogg pact, I earnestly hope that no serious conflagration will follow. Civilization fervently desires the upholding of the pact in the interests of the generations to follow the present trustees for humanity. The pact has had its influences and I venture to think that it will continue to influence the actions of the nations toward each other. Geneva will feel at meeting of the Assembly this year that the spirit of peace has entered into the souls of the people.

PAUL HYMANS

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Signer of Pact of Paris

The Peace Pact of Paris will remain a memorable achievement in the history, reconstruction and foundation of the world's peace. It proclaims quite a new principle in international life to which the governments must

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Nations in Peace Army Renouncing War as Part of National Policy

The original 15 signatories on Aug. 27, 1928, were:

AUSTRALIA	IRISH FREE STATE
BELGIUM	ITALY
CANADA	JAPAN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	NEW ZEALAND
FRANCE	POLAND
GERMANY	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
GREAT BRITAIN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
INDIA	

Additional 31 countries which had adhered when pact was formally promulgated on July 24, 1929:

AFGHANISTAN	LIBERIA
ALBANIA	LITHUANIA
AUSTRIA	THE NETHERLANDS
BULGARIA	NICARAGUA
CHINA	NORWAY
CUBA	PANAMA
DENMARK	PORTUGAL
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	PERU
EGYPT	RUMANIA
ESTONIA	RUSSIA
ETHIOPIA	KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
FINLAND	SIAM
GUATEMALA	SPAIN
HUNGARY	SWEDEN
ICELAND	TURKEY
LATVIA	

Those which have adhered since July 24, 1929:

PERSIA	HONDURAS
GREECE	CHILE

Adherences perfected except for formal deposit made by:

COSTA RICA	SWITZERLAND
HAITI	VENEZUELA

Following have signified intention to ratify pa

BOLIVIA	MEXICO
COLOMBIA	PARAGUAY
ECUADOR	SALVADOR
LUXEMBOURG	URUGUAY

(List compiled from data of United States Department of State)

ARABS TO STOP RACIAL RIOTS IN PALESTINE

Leaders of Moslems Issue Manifesto—British Planes Bringing in Troops

JERUSALEM (AP)—Moslem political leaders issued a manifesto Aug. 27, urging the Arabs to discontinue the riots which have torn Palestine for the past few days.

British troops continued to arrive in Palestine by big troop-carrying airplanes.

Airplanes constantly patrolled Jerusalem and its environs, where markets and shops were closed and the streets empty. Residents remained indoors and officials went to their offices armed and in automobiles. Isolated attacks on pedestrians occurred spasmodically in the streets.

Travelers from Aman reported warlike Arab demonstrations and sudden outbursts in Transjordan, part of the British mandated territory east of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea.

The Egyptian consul, Abdin Bey, and his secretary and assistant were fired on and stoned while motoring outside of Jerusalem but escaped uninjured. They were guarded in the Egyptian consulate.

All the foreign consuls held a meeting to discuss the grave situation which has developed.

A British patrol official and a journalist passed on from injuries they received during fighting.

Communications between Jerusalem and Jaffa, its important Mediterranean port where five British warships are standing by, have been cut.

News from Jewish settlements throughout Palestine was menancing, although few details were available.

It was learned in Jerusalem that a company of signalers had left Cairo for Palestine, and that other reinforcements were on the way.

The Palestine Government has been compelled to close the eastern frontier of Palestine to check the advance of Arabs from Transjordan.

The entire press of Palestine has been suppressed until further notice.

A general meeting at Nablus by leaders of the Tul Kerman, Nablus, Jenin and Ghur tribes, decided to demand from the British Government "the complete rights of the country and the abolition of the Balfour Declaration."

CAIRO (AP)—The electric power station at Haifa has been attacked by Arabs, according to reports received here by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Five Jews were killed and the power house is stated to be in danger.

The Jewish colony of Chuldah, a Jewish national fund settlement in lower Galilee, was destroyed by Arabs. Rechoboth, a near-by colony, was not touched.

BEIRUT, Syria (AP)—The correspondent of the Jewish telegraphic agency here reported that hostilities between Arabs and Jews had ex-

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Artists Demand Their Town Keep Its Rural Assets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTON, Conn.—This little town has suddenly won attention by its attempts to retain its rurality by keeping out "hot-dog" stands, billboards and gas stations. This it hopes to do by adoption of a zoning ordinance turning the entire town into a single residential zone.

The call to town meetin' produced much interest. It was decided, due to evident doubt on the part of the town fathers as to whether the subject was thoroughly understood by the voters, that the townspeople be given a little longer in which to consider the bill.

It was voted to build a mile of state road from the town line to Bradley Street to complete a continuous state highway from Lyons Plain to Westport, a decision which many suspect is due to the vigorous campaign of John Held Jr., cartoonist, and Franklin Pierce Adams (F. P. A.), columnist. Mr. Held and Mr. Adams are prominent residents of Weston, where Mr. Held not only runs a quite extensive farm, but also is town constable.

Another action taken was the voting of $50,000 for the erection of a new grammar school, which, in view of the fact that it will mean the passing of the town's several "little red schoolhouses," is another illustration of sentiment giving way before the march of progress. In the heat of the meeting, when the chairman momentarily stepped out of character to take the floor and argue as a voter, Webb Waldron, short story writer, held the reins of the meeting.

PORTO RICAN PARTY ASKS INDEPENDENCE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—The Unionist Party, headed by Senator Antonio Barcelo, in withdrawing from the alliance formed in 1924 by Unionist Republican parties, declared that Porto Rico aspires to complete freedom and sovereignty, either as a state in the American Union or as an independent republic.

The Unionist Party would leave the choice to a referendum vote of the people.

Offer to Sell Labrador to Canada Reported Made by Newfoundland

$110,000,000 Said to Be Tentative Price Set by Government to Dominion Authorities—Delegate Declared on Way to Capital With New Proposal

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Joseph de Champlain of Quebec, a former resident in Newfoundland, was understood to be on his way here with authority from the Government of Newfoundland to open negotiations for the sale of Labrador to Canada.

A month ago it was reported that the suggestion that Canada buy Labrador had been placed before the Dominion Cabinet unofficially. The proposal lacked the backing of the Newfoundland Government. It was assumed that Mr. De Champlain made that suggestion, and is now returning from Newfoundland with authority to open actual negotiations.

At that time, $100,000,000 was mentioned as the purchase price. A dispatch from St. John's reported a tentative price of $110,000,000, of which $10,000,000 would be paid to certain interests represented by Mr. De Champlain, who have claims in the district.

It has been asserted that the Quebec Government could have purchased Labrador—or rather made good the Quebec territorial claim for it—by payment to Newfoundland of $15,000,000 in settlement of Newfoundland's claim to ownership of the terrritory. The offer was not made as Quebec felt sure of winning its claim before the privy council, which awarded Labrador to Newfoundland.

A dispatch from Quebec quoted the Premier, L. A. Taschereau as saying, "If there is to be a sale of Labrador, the question should be discussed between governments and not through a middleman."

U. S. LEAD URGED TO KEEP PEACE IN MANCHURIA

Williamstown Speakers Demand Active Measures to Stop Sino-Russian War

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—If the world is to be rescued from what Judge George W. Anderson of Boston characterized as the "scourge of brainless and brutal war," the unarmed peace forces of the nations must find their place in the van of international leadership.

Such was the dominant appeal which emerged from the disarmament round table of the Institute of Politics.

And such leadership, it was made apparent, need not be directed toward the future solution of some fancied problem, but to the immediate and highly combustible controversy which is now raging in the Far East for almost simultaneously a plea was made that the United States should take the initiative in dispelling the Sino-Russian war clouds.

Arab Question Discussed

The institute's continuing analysis of post-war constitutional changes turned to a discussion of the Arab uprising in Palestine, and the key to this sudden and grave outburst was declared to be a fundamental conflict between the Arabian tide and the progress of western civilization.

George Young, who conducted the forum, said that in the small area occupied by Palestine and Syria—the theater of the clash—were focused both the forces of European civilization and the explosive vitality of the Asiatics.

Great Britain, it was declared, has undertaken to conserve the interests of both Arab and Jew in Palestine, and that if Britain should withdraw its protectorate the Jewish movement would be swept into the sea.

The basic question was how long Britain could see its way clear to maintain the Jewish state. "Until something more is done," said E. V. Gabriel, former administrator of Palestine, "trouble is bound to continue. If the British did something decisive one way or another, the matter would be cleared up."

Force Declared Out of Date

The time has come, it was declared at the disarmament round table, when the philosophy of force must

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Portes Gil Quashes Cabinet Crisis Talk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Peaceful activity pervades Mexico with the Government in an unprecedentedly strong position—this is the reply which President Portes Gil has just made to rumors of an impending cabinet crisis.

President Portes Gil was emphatic in declaring that no alterations were under way in the composition of the Administration.

The strength of the Government's position, it was said, is emphasized by the "policy of forgiveness" which the President declares has been adopted toward exiled politicians. The return of many exiles from the United States has been authorized, the President said, although those participating in the recent revolt are still barred.

Throughout the country, he continued, "there is quiet, with progress, work and the promotion of tourist trade" occupying the center of attention. The authors of disquieting rumors, he declared, are "discontented people and political discards and enemies of the Government who wish to provoke unjustified alarm.

PRINCE OF WALES NOW GOOD AIR PILOT

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Mail says the Prince of Wales has developed into a first-class airplane pilot as a result of secret lessons at an airdrome near London. His tutor has been the squadron leader, Don by name, who usually pilots him on airplane trips.

The paper said the Prince recently took the control for a short time of a large passenger air liner which he chartered particularly for an urgent journey to the Continent.

NEW HAVEN PUTS COMMON STOCK UPON $5 BASIS

Increase of $1 in Annual Dividend Indicates Road's Remarkable Recovery

NEW YORK, (AP)—Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad placed the common stock on a $5 annual dividend basis Aug. 27 with declaration of a quarterly dividend of $1.25. The stock was formerly on a $4 basis.

The increased dividend is further evidence of the remarkable rehabilitation of the New Haven, after the trying period during the World War and later when the company was saved from bankruptcy by a narrow margin. No dividends were paid on the common from 1913 until April 10, 1928, when a payment of $1 was made, $1 quarterly disbursements having been made since.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was also declared on the preferred stock. Both dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Wall Street is looking for the railroad to sell common stock at par to meet maturities of $48,629,650, which may be paid off next year. This would call for the issuance of $49,000,000 in common stock and would mean granting of stock rights to holders of the common stock and 6 per cent debentures of 1948.

The road has $157,117,900 in common stock, $49,036,340 in 7 per cent convertible preferred and $39,003,200 in convertible non-callable 6 per cent debentures of 1948 outstanding, making a total of $245,157,440 par value in securities which, it is claimed, may share in the rights.

New Haven common sold Aug. 27 around $126 a share, while in the early part of this decade it sold as low as $9.62½ a share.

Earnings of $12 a common share are looked for this year, compared to $8 in 1928. In the 12 months ended July 31, last, the road earned $10 a share. For the first seven months of this year earnings equaled $4.66 a share, compared to $1.95 a share in the corresponding 1928 period.

LEIPZIG FAIR SHOWS CLIMB OF BUSINESS

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—The volume of business transacted at the Leipzig Autumn International Fair has taken a sudden jump since its opening Sunday. Orders reached proportions which the directors of the fair considered would pile up a total surpassing last year's mark by about $150,000,000 before the fair closes Aug. 31.

The increase in business is considered an indication of the satisfactory outcome of the negotiations at The Hague. Director Raimond Koehler hoped Americans would organize their own section at the Leipzig Fair next spring.

War Prisoner Wrote Whole Opera in Camp

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Liverpool, Eng.

A "ONE-MAN OPERA," written in a German prison camp 14 years ago and smuggled out of Germany in a bundle of laundry, will be produced in Liverpool in October.

Dr. Leigh Henry composed the music, wrote the libretto, designed the scenery and costumes, and is ballet master.

The opera will return to Germany after its Liverpool performance and it will be seen at Lübeck. The soloists will sing from the orchestra pit, and the chorus from behind the scenery.

Louise Thaden Wins Women's Airplane Race

Holds Lead From Beginning—Gladys O'Donnell in Second Place

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Louise McPhetridge Thaden of Pittsburgh won the Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland race for heavy planes, with a cash prize of $8000 offered by the National Exchange Clubs which sponsored the race. Her elapsed time from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland was 21 hours 19 minutes 2 seconds. She had held the lead almost from the beginning. Fifteen women finished.

Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., was close behind Mrs. Thaden, with an elapsed time of 21 hours, 21 minutes and 41.2 seconds, taking second place in the race for heavy planes.

Mrs. Phoebe Omlie of Memphis, Tenn., won the race for light planes with an elapsed time of 25 hours, 12 minutes and 47 seconds.

"It was a wonderful race. I am sorry all the girls could not win first place, for every one of them deserved it," said Mrs. Thaden as photographers rushed her plane and Clifford Henderson, race manager, hung a floral horseshoe around her shoulders.

Louis Love, a pilot of Richmond, Ind., won the all-Ohio derby around the rim of the State.

While Mrs. Thaden and Love were bringing their respective races to an end pilots entered in the race from Miami, Fla., brought their ships into Cincinnati, the racers from Portland, Ore., were resting at South Bend, Ind., and the derby from Philadelphia was ready to get under way.

One of the colorful features of the races is Edison Day, on Aug. 31, during which planes plan to race from Cleveland to Milan, O., where Thomas A. Edison was born, and return here. This race is to be held at night, and it has been arranged for the planes to drop illuminated flares over the little house in which Edison was born in commemoration of light's golden jubilee.

Shuttle on First Lap of Endurance Flight

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—The Boeing mail plane Shuttle hopped off at the Oakland airport at 8:29 a. m. today on the first lap of a transcontinental refueling endurance flight. Flying at high speed, the plane headed eastward, with Capt. Ira Eaker at the controls.

The first refueling was planned over Elko, Nev., about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Representative W. Frank James of Michigan officially started the Shuttle on its way. Within 24 hours Pilots Eaker and Bernard Thompson are expected to be over New York City, where they will take on fuel and mail and start back across the continent. Contacts also are planned at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Omaha, Neb., and Cleveland, O.

The flight is sponsored by the army, Postoffice Department and the Boeing Air Transport Company, which hope to determine the feasibility of refueling transcontinental mail carriers while aloft.

French Trade Maps Boon to Business; 3000 Factories Shown in Paris Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"Industrialography" is a new trade in France.

It implies the making of industrial maps which show the position of factories and trade groupings in relation to streets or towns. That a need is being met is proved by the fact that the demand for the first maps has proved so great that the company having the work in hand has undertaken to map the whole of France in this way.

The Société de Documentation Industrielle was commissioned to survey a district in Alsace in connection with a coal mining enterprise. In going ahead with this work, it produced a chart showing the possible customers and industries in the territory. Seeing the possibilities of such a map for more firms than the one interested in coal mining, the company prepared a chart of the industries of Alsace, and published as well an index and directory of the companies whose whereabouts figured on the map. The result was instantly popular, according to the story told about these charts by André Libault in a recent issue of Foreign Trade, the monthly periodical put out by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Why not do the same thing with Paris, and with the whole of France, it is asked. The undertaking for Paris is finished, as well as northern France, the Lyons region, Marseilles and a few others. Work is proceeding on the rest of the country. The industrial mapping of Paris required more than a year, with three engineers busy; aerial photographs were used.

The Paris chart takes in the whole Seine department of more than 100,000 acres. The position of 3000 factories is shown and the principal districts and centers of certain industries are indicated. The chemical industry has the largest number of significant "signs" and names, there being about 150. The automobile industry ranks second with 50, not counting the 30 factories making automobile accessories. Tanneries number 45.

The map shows the tendency of factories of a certain type to cluster together in Paris suburbs. The automobile dealers gather about the Etoile, and the furniture makers have set up shops west of the Bastile. Toys have their region and perfumes have theirs. In addition to the chart, there is the accompanied classified directory, and the two combined proving highly useful to business firms. Potentialities for doing business in any district are disclosed at a glance.

ZEPPELIN RIMS MEXICO ON WAY TO LAKEHURST

Heads South From Los Angeles—Reported From Several Arizona Cities

HEIGHT VARIES FROM 1500 TO 5500 FEET

Speed Reported 100 Miles an Hour at Times, 47 at Others —Due to Land Thursday

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Although the Graf Zeppelin apparently had successfully evaded a severe electrical storm which swept sections of Arizona Monday night, its speed had been greatly reduced and the ship was flying low as it neared here early Tuesday.

Difficulty in gaining altitude was believed to have led Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander, to alter the first part of his course to Lakehurst. Instead of heading southeastward to go through the southern California mountains at San Gorgonio Pas, he directed his ship straight toward the south. To have gone through San Gorgonio Pass the air liner would have to attain a height of some 9000 feet.

Cuts Down Altitude

The necessity of climbing to such an altitude was obviated by taking a course along the Mexican border. Two hours after the takeoff the ship reached a point near the international line at San Diego and headed east. When sighted at Yuma, Ariz., at 4:43 a. m., Pacific time, it apparently had increased its speed to 100 miles an hour.

Dr. Eckener planned to plot the remainder of his course upon his arrival at El Paso, Tex.

In the early part of its flight from Los Angeles the dirigble had flown approximately 70 miles an hour, and later had reached 100 miles. The speed had been reduced to 47 miles an hour at Gila Bend, and reports indicated it was proceeding at a still slower rate. Its altitude was estimated at 5000 feet, and at Aztec, less than 12 miles away, the ship had dropped to 1500 feet.

No indication had come from the Zeppelin itself as to whether it was having difficulty. As day broke the skies had cleared and favorable flying conditions were indicated in reports.

Dr. Eckener Proud of Ship

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander, is enthusiastic over the performance of his ship.

"Transpacific travel is entirely feasible with Zeppelin airships," he said. "But such ships designed for regular commercial service should be larger and faster than the Graf Zeppelin.

"The maintenance of regular passenger service by Zeppelin airships around the world presents no technical difficulties, but presumes the establishment of complete ground support, such as hangars, masts and fuel supplies.

"The flight now nearly finished proved that Zeppelin airships need not fear any type of meteorological disturbance. For instance, we flew 40 hours through fog and rain, and at the end of that time, when we came to verify our position with a Japanese merchant vessel we found that we were on our course."

Dr. Eckener referred to the time made so far by the Graf Zeppelin as "satisfactory," but predicted it would be bettered by "newer, stronger, faster ships."

"Increase in carrying capacity," he said, "and increased speed to allow selection of weather to maximum advantage," were improvements suggested by the flight.

"This project successfully completed," he concluded, "I believe the time is ripe for commercial exploitation of transoceanic transport by Zeppelin ships."

German Press Jubilant at Zeppelin's Triumph

BERLIN (AP)—German newspapers are jubilant over the swift transpacific flight of the Graf Zeppelin in about 68 hours from Tokyo to San Francisco. Many of them compared this time with the fortnight required by the fastest steamers for the same distance.

Tageblatt said: "The passage of the Zeppelin from Tokyo to Los Angeles represents a long-distance speed record never yet attained by any airplane, and it is noteworthy that for more than half of this distance the Graf was obliged to plow through a vast sea of fog."

Germania called attention to the fact that the Zeppelin covered the greatest distance over open sea ever accomplished by any air conveyance.

Deutsche Zeitung compared the accomplishment of the Graf as the first airship to cross the Atlantic and Pacific with the exploratory voyages of Drake and Magellan.

Minister of Transportation Stegerwald telegraphed Dr. Hugo Eckener and his crew on behalf of the Government sincere congratulations on "the completion by the Zeppelin of the most difficult stretch in the world flight, which is highly significant for the entire Fatherland that is proud of your work and confident of the successful issue of your flight."

Lakehurst Gets Ready to Park Graf Zeppelin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—A trained ground-crew of nearly 400 men has been ordered to stand by at the Naval Air Station here beginning Wednesday to receive the Graf Zeppelin upon the completion of its circumnavigation of the globe. It is reported by officers in charge that preliminary preparations for the arrival are com-

plete and that sufficient gas will be on hand to refuel the great ship for its fifth transatlantic crossing.

A special train will transport the passengers to New York. Other details of the reception will be much the same as on the Graf Zeppelin's last arrival here, save that customs and immigration officers will have been relieved of their duties by inspection that took place in Los Angeles. The dirigible Los Angeles will be drawn to one side of the huge 10-story high hangar to make room for the visitor, and the navy's smaller ships, will, as before, be "parked" under the tail fins of the Graf Zeppelin.

Preparations are completed for handling the huge crowds that are expected to visit the field during the Graf Zeppelin stay. Traffic rules and parking regulations have been posted.

Germany Is Jubilant at Zeppelin's Triumph

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—To say that Germany is enthusiastic over the Graf Zeppelin's landing at Los Angeles would be an inadequate description of Germany's feelings. Every single phase of the flight across the Pacific was followed with the utmost interest here. Day for day—one might almost say hour for hour—Germany lived with the passengers and crew of the airship through their manifold experiences. Joy at the safe arrival on the other side of the greatest ocean in the world surely was as great here as on board the ship.

When today's sensation becomes tomorrow's regular event, then Dr. Eckener's great hope will have been realized, it is declared here. Admiration for this man who has shown so much courage, energy, perseverance and skill certainly is great in Germany.

The airship has proved its utility, and what now is needed in order to insure safe airship service, it is held here, is further improvement of the system of weather reporting.

Landing of Graf Zeppelin to Be Described by Radio

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company announced that arrangements were being made to radiocast a description of the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst, N. J.

The description of the arrival together with talks by officers and passengers of the ship will be transmitted through a nation-wide hookup.

Announcers in planes and at points of vantage on the roof of the hangar at the naval air station will relay details of the landing.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander, Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., American observer of the world cruise and Lieut. John C. Richardson, U. S. N., Sir Hubert C. Richardson, U. S. N., Sir Hay will discuss various phases of the flight.

Zeppelin Carries Large Mail

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assistant Postmaster-General Glover announced that the Graf Zeppelin carries over 36,000 pieces of round-the-world mail to be unloaded at Lakehurst. The Zeppelin in addition has two unsealed pouches of round-the-world mail for unloading at Friedrichshafen, its home port.

The Graf also carried 2522 pieces of mail for Los Angeles from Friedrichshafen, 443 pieces for Los Angeles from Lakehurst and 1813 for Los Angeles from Toyko.

Anti-Talkie Measures Urged by Musicians

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A musicians' "anti-talkie" resolution is on the agenda of next week's annual gathering of the Trade Union Congress at Belfast. It is from the Musicians' Union and calls the attention of the Government "to the serious effect on musicians and the practical art of music caused by the introduction of sound films and other mechanical musical devices which have resulted in considerable unemployment and degradation of the art."

The resolution also asks the Government "to make it compulsory that in any place of entertainment where such films or mechanical devices are presented a substantial part of the program shall be accompanied by a human orchestra."

Meanwhile the Sheffield branch of the Musicians' Union and similar bodies throughout England are issuing circulars to the public appealing to them not to patronize any cinema where "all talkie" programs are being presented if the orchestra has been dismissed.

Geneva Parley Hits Arms Publicity Snag

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP)—The League of Nations commission attempting to draft a convention on the manufacture of arms and munitions, has run upon the same rock it struck last December when it reached discussion of the article on publicity to be given such manufacture.

Certain delegations, among them the American, desire to extend the publicity to state as well as private manufacture. There are also differences as to the extent of the publicity, whether covering only the value or also weight and quantity.

With no apparent hope for agreement in the commission, the British delegate suggested reporting the situation to the League Council, leaving the Council to decide on further procedure.

The suggestion was adopted, but it was decided to continue the present discussion in order to clarify the whole situation before a report was drawn up.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PARLEY MARKED BY 'GOOD FAITH'

Washington Impressed by Frankness of Discussions on Naval Disarmament

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American officials of high rank consider no single factor of greater importance in the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over the naval issue than the evident good faith and understanding existing between the two governments, and assert that this desirable situation gives greatest hope for ultimate success in the endeavor to curtail armament.

The present relationship between the two governments is in striking contrast to the attitude that existed between them only a year ago. At that time there was a marked feeling of restraint between the Coolidge and Baldwin Governments.

The proposed Franco-British naval agreement had roused outspoken criticism in the United States and so strong was this view held in the official quarters here that Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, on his way to Paris to sign the Pact of Paris, would not make even a courtesy call in England, although he had previously been American Ambassador there. Mr. Kellogg refrained from stopping off in England upon direct orders from President Coolidge, it is authoritatively declared.

It is also reliably reported that American naval authorities were urging that Congress clear the way for a naval alliance between this country and Japan by amending the immigration law to meet Japanese demands. The purpose of the proposed entente was to offset the Franco-British arrangement.

The extent to which friendly relations between the British and American Governments lapsed, it is declared, was an important factor in the overwhelming sentiment that manifested itself in favor of the passage of the 15-cruiser bill. The navy as an institution, always opposed to the theory of armament curtailment, was able, due to the situation, to maintain a very strong position and to make itself felt in American government councils.

With the advent of the Hoover Administration, followed soon thereafter by the MacDonald Government, a complete change took place in the relations of the two countries. According to American officials, the two governments have worked in complete harmony and frankness from the very start.

An important element that has contributed to this cordial understanding with each other, it is said, is the fact that the so-called naval experts have been relegated to the rear as purely technical advisers by both Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald. Government authorities here assert that the navy has absolutely no influence with the Hoover Administration and that the only navy man that has been consulted by the President is Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, the author of the "yardstick" plan and retired from active service. Admiral Jones is declared to be in full sympathy with the Hoover curtailment policy.

Gold Medals Given Noted Army Fliers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold medals have been provided by Clarence H. Mackay, donor of the Mackay Trophy, to the twoscore army aviators who have made the most meritorious flights since 1912.

The trophy, which is retained by the War Department, bears the names of the aviators whose feats have been the most outstanding contributions to the art of flying since it was first awarded in 1912. The winners, however, had nothing to show that their achievements had gained formal recognition, so Mr. Mackay has provided a medal for each, with the holder's name on one side and a representation of the trophy on the other.

The first winner was Lieut. Henry H. Arnold in 1912, for a reconnaissance flight at 2500 feet.

Among other winners were Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, for bringing down 26 enemy aircraft in France in 1918; Capt. St. Clair Street, commanding officer of the Alaskan flying expedition in 1920; Lieut. J. A. Macready, for establishing the world's altitude record in 1921; Lieut. Macready and Oakley K. Kelly, for the world's duration record in 1922 and for their nonstop transcontinental flight in 1923; the round-the-Bettis, winner of the Pulitzer race; Lieut. James H. Doolittle, winner of the Schneider cup race in 1925; the Pan-American fliers in 1926, and Lieuts. Albert F. Hagenberger and Lester J. Maitland, for the Hawaiian flight in 1927.

Philadelphia Gets Warning on Big Debt

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A warning to the voters of this city to proceed with caution in piling up the municipal debt, which is now nearly $500,000,000, is contained in a statement just issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The debt, the bureau states, has trebled in the last nine years and this year it required $35,132,000 of tax money to meet debt charges including principal, interest and State taxes equivalent to $1.12 of the total city tax rate of $2.85.

The bureau reminds the citizens that they will vote next month on bond issues totaling $55,000,000, and that at the beginning of the present year the city's total bonded debt was $530,545,600, of which $472,556,600 was city debt and the balance of $57,986,000 was debt of the school district, "or an average of $255.27 for each man, woman and child in the city."

Subtracting the sinking fund assets from the gross debt there remains $416,796,051 as the city's net debt at the beginning of this year.

'Magna Charta of Peace'

(Continued from Page 1)

now give the necessary practical expression. Work has only just begun. Methods according to which the nations will be able to settle their disputes—recourse to force now being excluded—will have to be established.

Belgium in this respect is anxious to retain, the spirit which animated her when, as one of the first, she adhered to the "Acte Général D'Arbitrage" prepared by the League of Nations and accepted the authority of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Belgium rejoices that the United States also contemplates the recognition of this court. The Kellogg-Briand pact is a step. There are still obstacles in front of us before we reach permanent peace. These can only be overcome by the co-ordination of economic interests and by the effort of political wisdom, backed by popular opinion.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Chief Plenipotentiary of Canada at the Paris Peace Conference and War-Time Prime Minister of Canada

The Paris peace pact was a splendid, powerful and timely gesture which was inspired by the idea that founded the League of Nations. It serves a vital purpose in directing world opinion to the renunciation and outlawry of war. On the other hand it makes no express provision for controlling violation and it embodies no method of intimate consultation and discussion upon which the education of the nations in insuring peace chiefly depends, but it is a gesture of permanent and imperishable import complementary to the purpose and endeavor of the League.

SIR JOSEPH WARD

Premier of New Zealand

The Pact of Paris concentrates the world will to peace, and by focusing the minds of the people of many nationalities on that splendid objective, it is effectively assisting statesmen of all nations to develop practical steps in that direction.

My Government, which was an original party to the treaty, gladly associated itself with other Governments of the British Empire and the Government of the United States in this movement to add greater security to the peace of the world. This general renunciation of war has been accepted by nations that only a decade ago were engaged in the greatest struggle in history. It must inevitably hasten the progress of world-wide disarmament and strengthen the cause of international peace.

ARTHUR HENDERSON

British Secretary for Foreign Affairs

I am happy to send a message to The Christian Science Monitor about the Peace Pact of Paris. I consider the conclusion of the pact to be a great event in the history of mankind, and an event that will for all time bring honor and prestige to the people and Government of the United States. The Covenant of the League of Nations was a great step toward the effective outlawry of war. But the Covenant left "gaps" through which a "legitimate" war might still break out.

The essential service of the Pact of Paris is that it has definitely and finally closed these gaps and rendered all war as an instrument of national policy and international crime. When the pact has been completed by the general acceptance of compulsory arbitration and by a general and comprehensive treaty for international disarmament, the peace of nations will at last be stable and secure.

LUIGI VILLARI

Italian Historian, Publicist, and Former Member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations

The Kellogg-Briand pact was accepted by the Italian Government, which has adhered to it officially with full intention of carrying it out as far as it lies within Italy's own sphere of action. Italian public opinion, however, is rather skeptical as to its value as an instrument of preventing war. I have heard serious doubts expressed as to the practical results to be obtained through it by various eminent international jurists in Italy.

Only when the danger of war actually has been averted through the pact on some particular occasion will it be possible to pass final and favorable judgment upon it. For my own part, I think the pact does not go as far as the Covenant of the League of Nations in its attempt to prevent war. The Covenant contains definite provisions against states violating their obligations undertaken, and although in certain cases those penalties may be difficult to carry out, yet they do exist and they do act as a deterrent, whereas there are no penalties for those who violate the pact. The League of Nations actually has averted the danger of war on three occasions, namely in the Aaland Islands questions, the dispute between Jugoslavia and Albania in 1921 and the Greco-Bulgarian dispute in 1924.

RAMSAY MacDONALD

Premier of Great Britain

(From statement made before the House of Commons)

The Pact of Peace known as the Kellogg pact has been signed by practically all the nations of the world and the [British] Government are anxious to build upon it a disarmament policy which will recognize that pact as a living and controlling influence upon international policy . . The Government have kept in view changes in policy and in the problem of national security effected by the peace pact if that pact is to be made an effective influence in international relations. To make it so is a controlling purpose of the Government and a systematic policy is being developed which will take a little time to complete to carry out that intention.

VISCOUNT ALLENBY

British Field Marshal

(From an Address Before the Overseas League)

The Kellogg pact is the most notable gesture toward peace that the world has ever known. In civil life you cannot kill the man next door if you disagree with him because your neighbors, represented by the police, will prevent it. I am thankful that the world in its international relations is at the beginning of a similar epoch with the police force in the shape of the League of Nations. If Great Britain and America hold together the world is safe but if these two countries quarrel, civilization will crash in red ruin. The only hope for the world is through understanding between the British Empire and the great republic across the Atlantic.

DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN

German Foreign Minister

(As Given to the Associated Press)

Today is the anniversary of the first solemn meeting at which the pact for the outlawry of war was signed in Paris. The act of signing was followed on July 24 by the act putting it into force by the proclamation of President Hoover. Meanwhile almost all countries besides the signatories have manifested their resolution to adhere to the pact which thus englobes today almost our whole civilized world. The pact which denounces, as a crime, war as an instrument of national policy has put the development of international law on a new basis.

But the living reality of the pact and its influence on practical development of international relations will depend not only on its juridical contents but in the first place on what the governments and the nations themselves put into it. If the governments and nations keep alive within themselves the spirit which inspired the solemn meeting at Paris on that memorable day, Aug. 27, 1928, history will be able to consider that day as the turning point in the evolution of nations.

The rhythm of our present life if more hurried today than it used to be. The spirit of solemn gatherings and the other clear insights which spring from them are lost again in the hurry of our everyday life. But Aug. 27 ought to be a day of commemoration uniting all nations, as it never has been possible in any other historic event, in the consciousness of their common interest in the maintenance of peace.

British Navy Masons At Marblehead Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — Street dancing and a Masonic banquet featured the celebrations incident to observance of the Tercentenary of this New England yachting center. Officers and crew of the British cruiser H. M. S. Capetown were honored guests of the town.

Masons among the British naval contingent, to the number of 32 officers and men, sat down as guests of 390 members of the Philanthropic Lodge, A. F. and A. M. in Odd Fellows Hall, at a dinner followed by the conferring of a degree. The square and compass used in the ceremony was taken from the British powder ship Hope, when it was captured by the crew of the schooner Franklin.

Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and Commander of the Scottish Rite, Free Masonry, of the Northern jurisdiction of the United States, spoke after dinner.

Band concerts by the firemen, fireworks and dancing in the streets continued well into the night.

KEITH-ALBEE-ORPHEUM LOSS

NEW YORK — Keith-Albee-Orpheum reports for the six months ended June 30: Loss from operations after all charges, $987,619; profit from other sources, $541,345; net loss, $446,274.

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Cut from the cob and make a dressing 3 parts hot butter, 1 part
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

PACT OF PARIS PROVES WORTH IN FIRST YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

ideal of the Pact of Paris, that war vessels should be used for police purposes only, Mr. MacDonald announced that the informal discussions with Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, had resulted in an agreement on the fundamental of parity between the two nations. Attempts to bring this into effect in arms reduction programs, with neither Britain nor the United States "controlling" the seas, has been the goal of subsequent negotiations.

Test Comes In Far East

What has been characterized as the first direct test of the Pact of Paris came in the current difficulties in Manchuria that began with the Chinese seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Chinese and Russian forces were on the point of conflict when Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, cut the red tape of diplomacy and "reminded" both nations of their obligations under the treaty. The result was expressions from both governments that they fully intended to abide by their agreement to seek a peaceful settlement.

This was attempted in a conference which failed to produce an agreement, with the result that subsequent developments have been of a belligerent character. Both the Russians and the Chinese have repeatedly declared that they would act only in defense, and each has taken steps to lay its case before the other adherents to the pact in an effort to prove that its movement of troops is not to be considered as an overt act.

This situation has led correspondents to declare that the Sino-Russian affair has become a "battle of propaganda," with considerable haze beclouding the actual trend of events. The final chapter has not yet been written.

Influence In South America

In South America the basic purposes behind the Kellogg pact were invoked in two series of negotiations over disputed territory. Both came to a focal point without the direct use of the treaty, but the diplomatists emphasized the fact that the efforts to settlement were spurred by the same motives that actuated the agreement for the outlawry of war.

Settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute was effected through the mediatory efforts of Frank B. Kellogg, then American Secretary of State, the disputed area being divided between Peru and Chile. Although Bolivia has since protested against this action which cuts off her access to the Pacific, the basic difficulties between the major parties are regarded as adjusted.

Although the Pact of Paris did not enter directly into the negotiations, it loomed in the background as a guidepost to a peaceful settlement, the significance of which was fully recognized by the diplomatists of the interested nations.

"The Tacna-Arica settlement probably makes Peru the first nation in the whole world to comply with the terms of the multilateral treaty . . . . outlawing war," President Leguia of Peru declared. "Peru is proud to be the first country to observe the terms of the Kellogg pact."

Pact's Obligations Heeded

A dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the rich oil territory of the Chaco district had resulted in hostile movement of troops, when pacific settlement was assured through the action of the League of Nations and the Pan-American Union.

This action was taken without direct reference to the Pact of Paris, although observers of international affairs inferred that "the moral obligations to renounce war under the Kellogg-Briand Pact" exercised an important influence upon the quarreling states.

The negotiation of the multilateral treaty evoked widespread consideration of methods by which the support of war, as well as war itself, could be outlawed among the nations. In the United States the discussions centered about a series of congressional proposals to prevent the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents.

Changes In Neutrality

Five resolutions, prohibiting in various forms the shipment of the sinews of war, were introduced in Congress. Three of these are still pending. They include the Capper, Porter and Fish resolutions. While they differ in scope and vary somewhat in method, all three have the same general purpose—to keep the United States in a position where its neutrality would not "aid and abet" war in some other part of the world.

Among the suggestions in foreign fields for the outlawing of the support of war was the proposal before the British Association in Johannesburg that a ban on the exporting of minerals be imposed by Britain and the United States in case of war, which would prevent belligerents from obtaining the raw material necessary for the manufacture of armaments.

The application of economic pressure to enforce adherence to the Kellogg-Briand pact also has been discussed in various forms. At the recent meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging action of this character. The resolution was drafted by the American delegation and calls for the exerting of economic pressure on belligerents who take up arms without first attempting a settlement by peaceful means.

RUBBER STOCKS INCREASE

LONDON—Rubber stocks at London increased 1078 tons in the last week to 34,651 tons.

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DRESSES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Sizes from 13 to 50
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World's Greatest Peace Move

General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris, Aug. 27, 1928:

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Endurance Planes Drone Steadily On

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago—We Will, endurance plane out to beat the 17½ day record of the St. Louis Robin, was still circling the sky harbor airport early Aug. 27 with no indications that a descent was contemplated. The plane had been up 90 hours at 5:30 a. m., Chicago daylight time. The plane is being piloted by C. E. Steele and Russell Mossman.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The Empire State Standard, which took off from the New York State Fairgrounds, here, Monday, in an effort to break the record of more than 420 hours, set by the St. Louis Robin, droned its way on apparently as sound as when it left the field. Clyde E. Pangborn and Carl A. Dixon are co-pilots.

DAIRY INDUSTRY SURVEY PLANNED IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A state-wide cost and economic survey of the dairy industry in Oregon, involving 500 dairy farms and extending over a period of two years, will be made co-operatively by the dairy and farm management departments at Oregon State Agricultural College.

This survey, said to be the largest of its kind, will be carried on with federal funds, available under the Purnell Act.

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AMERICANS WIN PRAISE FOR REAL PEACE OFFERING

Paris Pact Genuine, Says Educator, Although Not So Strong as Locarno

HYANNIS, Mass. (AP)—Declaring that the Kellogg Peace Pact represents "a half-way step in the education of American public opinion," Dr. Dexter Perkins, professor of government at the University of Rochester, compared unfavorably American peace efforts with those of Europe before the Institute of World Unity here.

Professor Perkins contrasted what he termed the clear-cut provisions of the Locarno treaties of 1925 for determination of the aggressor nation in a dispute and punitive action against it with the "mere pledge to renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

"The Locarno treaties," Professor Perkins said, "embody the most complete system for peace maintenance yet developed in our political history. These treaties provide for the principal states of Europe a comprehensive system for the settlement of all disputes; they make failure to abide by this system proof of aggression, and finally, they provide military action against offending states.

"We Americans have made a genuine contribution to peace through the Kellogg treaty, but it should never be forgotten that it provides no machinery for the settlement of disputes, no definition of war, and no system involving punishment for offending states.

"Until America becomes a full and active member of the World Court capable of punishing guilty nations, we are, passively at least, responsible for any disastrous war that may break out before international order is established."

'GOLD RUSH' IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE PAS, Manitoba (AP)—Reports of a rich mineral strike in northern Saskatchewan have reached here. A rush began for the Montgomery Lake area, about 200 miles north of Prince Albert. The discovery is said to be a formation composing copper, nickel, gold, zinc, lead and platinum.

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Service Weight, Pointed or Square Heel
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Also finest chiffon, sheer silk from top to toe. SEND MONEY ORDER. These hose must be satisfactory to you, otherwise return them and we will refund your money including return postage.
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Jean Patou's hats are always eagerly awaited at the beginning of each fashion season in Paris—because he is a couturier as well as a milliner—and for that reason his hats are always a factor in the New Mode. And, it is the consensus of Paris that he leads this season. So it is obvious that his new hats are important!
This, the first of the new models, is very distinguished, yet youthful in line.
Reproductions to order
—in fine French felt—and made in our own atelier —$25.
WANAMAKER'S—SECOND FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

This New Redleaf Coat at $16.75
brings a new idea from London just in time for school!

Little Miss 6 to 14 will love the coat, for its newness is in its color—the shade of natural camel's hair—and
Mothers will approve it for although the material is in that smart light tone, the material is sturdy English Cheviot—and the lining is of fleece cloth of a lighter tone.
(Of course, it comes in navy blue, too!)
WANAMAKER'S—SECOND FLOOR, OLD BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
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'BRITISH MOVE NEXT,' SAY DEBT GAME PLAYERS

End of the Hague Session Seems Near—French Deny Poincare Pledge

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—"Inadequate." Such was the reply of Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, here to the second attempt by the other four main creditor powers to satisfy his demand for a larger percentage of German annuities under the Young plan for reparations payments.

British experts studied carefully the figures of the offer, finally coming to the conclusion that they represented only a fractional advance on the terms which Mr. Snowden had already rejected.

According to the French, Italians and Belgians, they had more than met the British halfway on their demand for an additional £2,400,000 on the total of annuities. The offer, they explained, consisted of about £5,600,000 out of the Dawes plan receipts for five months to the end of August, this year, which is intended to cover the British debt payments to the United States. It included an annuity of £720,000 for 37 years, guaranteed by the four creditor powers, and an annuity of £350,000 to be paid by Italy out of various sums owed to her by Czechoslovakia. This, said supporters of the Young plan, totaled £1,430,000 in annual payments. But the British estimate was less. Moreover, according to the British experts, there were too many conditions attached to the offer.

French Want British Offer

For example, it is not known whether Germany would withdraw her claim to the Dawes surplus, while they objected that the guarantee offered by the Italians was too vague.

Louis Loucheur, member of the French delegation, declared it is up to Mr. Snowden to say what he will really accept. The French, Italians and Belgians have done their best, and they look to him for the next move, he said. It was pointed out that the British overlooked the willingness of the other four powers to give the British a larger share of unconditional annuities—in fact, half the amount they claim in this category. Moreover, the British stand to gain, it is contended, by reduction in deliveries of German coal, which Italy is prepared to accept.

Would Protect Small Powers

The British reply to this is that they object to an offer for raising their share of unconditional annuities at the expense of the smaller powers. They do not object to Germany agreeing to increase unconditional annuities, that is still to be settled. The French say they are prepared to compensate these smaller powers for any sacrifice they are willing to make.

Powers occupying the Rhineland are continuing discussions on the question of evacuation.

The decisive tone which Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, adopted in a letter to M. Jaspar, president of the council in the conference, asking for a meeting of the chief delegates, showed he was determined to bring matters to a decision. As Mr. Snowden agrees that the conference should not be allowed to drift on, but that if the other creditor powers have anything further to offer they should do so at once, the meeting, Aug. 27, seemed likely to put an end to the situation which, as M. Briand says, appears to be reaching a deadlock. Meanwhile, the French experts are having a last rummage through the Young plan to see what further scrapings can be got together without touching their annuities.

The place and date are being fixed for the next meeting of the conference if adjournment takes place.

M. Adachi, Japanese delegate, is endeavoring to play the role of mediator.

A reply by Raymond Poincaré, former French Prime Minister, to M. Briand's question whether he promised, as Mr. Snowden has said, to keep the existing percentages of German payments, has taken the British delegation by surprise. For M. Poincaré declares all he said was that there should be no alteration as far as French percentages were concerned. The British say they think M. Poincaré must be lacking a sense of humor, for Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, would hardly have gone out of his way to extract such a promise from him. But the French regard the answer as greatly strengthening their case for acceptance of the Young plan.

Briand Reassures Cabinet
French Demand Young Plan Integrally as It Stands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Council of Ministers has been held, at which a report was heard on the Hague reparations conference and recommendations were drafted, particularly in the matter of the proposed Rhineland evacuation. Aristide Briand sent back from The Hague Louis Leger, his Cabinet director.

The gist of M. Briand's statement is understood to be as follows: M. Briand has rested squarely on the original position that the Young plan cannot be integrally changed, and whatever concessions the French have agreed to have not altered the basic scheme of the plan, nor have they diminished the advantages which France expects.

With regard to the Rhineland, M. Briand has fixed no date for the evacuation of the third zone, and will not do so until the functioning of the Young plan is assured and until part of the mobilizable debt will have been commercialized.

He has refused to go into formal discussion of the Saar with the Germans.

There seems to be hope here that a compromise will be found. Mr. Leger remarked, "The situation is by no means hopeless."

Within the Cabinet all the members do not agree concerning the French stand, and divergence of opinion is even more pronounced in political circles generally.

Session Seems Near End; Chief Delegates to Meet

THE HAGUE (AP)—Representatives of the six principal powers in attendance at the Governments' Reparations Conference here arranged to meet Aug. 27. It was believed the meeting would mark the crucial point of the conference.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, called Henri Jaspar, Belgian Premier, and asked to have the principal delegations convened. He was told they had already agreed among themselves to meet and the time was agreeable to the Englishman. Mr. Snowden made known his desire that there be a full session of the conference, Aug. 28. It was believed that the affairs of the conclave might be wound up and an adjournment taken at that time.

"I believe that the only reasonable solution is to convoke a meeting of the six inviting powers in order to end the situation which now appears to be without prospect of success," said the French Prime Minister in a letter to M. Jaspar of Belgium.

BARNETT TO MANAGE BENNETT'S CAMPAIGN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—William M. Bennett, dry Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, has just announced the appointment of David Barnett, chairman of the Constitutional Campaign Committee, as his campaign chairman, and Mrs. Ida B. Sammis-Woodruff, chairman of the Brooklyn Women's Hoover-Curtis Committee, as treasurer.

Simultaneously, announcement was made by Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Republican-Fusion candidate for district attorney of New York County, that Alan Fox, a leader in the Hoover campaign last year, would serve as his campaign chairman.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE MEETS SAFETY TEST

SPEZIA, Italy, (AP)—Ten men emerged from the sunken submarine F-17 in 48 seconds during a submarine experiment here, making what is claimed a world record for such a feat. The experiment was carried on by the Government in its efforts to prevent casualties from submarine disasters.

Half of the participants used head pieces while the others were not especially equipped. The submarine carried a new device consisting of a large bowl beneath a torpedo tube permitting the men to leave the submarine without water entering it.

Opens New Epoch in Canadian Railroading

Canadian National Railways Photograph

Oil-Electric Locomotive No. 9000 Hauls Eight-Car Passenger Train 334 Miles at Average Speed of 44 Miles, Including 11 Stops. American Railway Engineers Among Party on Inaugural Trip.

USE OF LEISURE BIG PROBLEM IN TRAINING ADULTS

Coming Changes in Workers' Life Studied by Educators in World Conference

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

By W. W. HILL

Former President British National Union Teachers

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—"The relation between the labor end and the leisure end of life has taken on a new significance today. Leisure has become less and less the possession of one particular class of the community. It has become the universal opportunity of the whole people." This view was stressed by Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, in a speech before the World Conference on Adult Education here.

Mr. Miller sketched the vast changes in social life and conditions due to the triumph of technical knowledge and the perfection of machinery and then went on to examine the problems thus created for educationists. The great productive power in the possession of mankind today, he said, is leading to the shortening of the hours of labor. A five-day week already has been conceded to large numbers of workers in America. Thus comes into existence the problem of leisure.

Old Skill Lost

The problem, continued Mr. Miller, is complicated by the lack of satisfaction which the worker gets from his work. The machine has deprived him to a great extent of the need for exercising manual skill or craftsmanship. Because of this loss of his old skill, the industrial worker's problem, his needs and cultural satisfaction, are intimately bound up with public welfare. Good citizenship is a condition of good workmanship. Adult education therefore, urged Mr. Miller, must be education for work as well as for leisure. The adult education movement is thus more than an effort for the economic emancipation of a class; it is the effort, in the machine age of the worker to discover his proper relationship to the machine, the community and the world. It is an effort to make explicit those values which are implicit in the rapidly changing dynamic civilization.

Dr. Werner Picht, Germany, representing the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, described the worker as the "man at the front" in modern life. He knows the world of bare fact at first hand, and the worker's education is futile unless it is based on this sense of actual reality.

Breach With Nature

Dr. Richard Sandler, Sweden, stressed the broken harmony between the modern worker and nature, and also the loss of traditions resulting from rapid industrial changes. "True education," he said, "is what is left after we have forgotten what we have learned."

B. B. Thomas, Warden of the Workers' College of Wales, (Harlech College) said the type of working student who regards adult education as a second chance in life, who uses the equipment he obtains through the movement to change to a more congenial vocation presents no difficulty to organizers. But a real difficulty is created by the intelligent student who reaches the end of the course in subject after subject, and knows all that local classes can teach him in economics, geology, history and what not. This type of students has in the past tended to become a dilettante. But efforts are now being made to enable his to pursue thoroughly and exhaustively one definite subject or group of subjects.

Swedish Wood Trust Consolidates Trade

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Trustification of the Swedish wood industry, involving 3,000,000 acres of forests in the districts of Umea, Soderhamn, and Sundsvall, has just been consummated by Ivar Kreuger of Kreuger & Tolland and Helmen Stén of the Svenska Handelsbanken.

The majority of the stock in 10 or more wood companies in Norrlands will be taken over by a company with a capital of 50,000,000 crowns. The directorate of the new company will include wood trade experts, as well as representatives of the Handelsbanken and of Kreuger & Toll.

The object of the consolidation, according to Mr. Stén, is to increase efficiency and secure better import and export co-operation. The annual export value of the new company's output is estimated at 110,000,000 crowns, and represents 50 per cent of Swedish export production.

The combination is expected to enable the company to obtain better conditions of purchase and management, just as the Swedish wood pulp industry since amalgamation two years ago has secured a higher price for pulp and greater co-operation with the wood industries, both of Finland and Norway.

Norwegian Whalers Prepare for Cruise

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway's whaling fleet of 39 "floating boilers" 199 fishing boats, and 9150 men is preparing to depart on an eight months' cruise to the Antarctic ocean.

Fishing this year is under new Government regulations, adopted to prevent waste, and they decree, first, which whale shall be allowed to be killed; second, which parts must be rendered into oil; third, that a diary must be kept on every "floating boiler," indicating the number of whales caught and the amount of oil extracted daily. The Norwegian Government is sending an inspector with every boiler to see that the regulations are strictly carried out.

The Government, meanwhile, has been invited by the council for international deep sea exploration to co-operate in the compilation of whale fishery statistics, and committees have been appointed for that purpose.

RAIL LINE USES DIESEL ENGINE FOR FAST TRAIN

Canadian National Tests Oil Electric Type on Inaugural Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Speeding westward from Montreal an oil-electric locomotive inaugurated a new epoch in railroading by hauling an eight-car passenger train on the Canadian National Railways.

The run of 334 miles was completed in 7 hours, 40 minutes, at an average speed of 44 miles per hour, including 11 stops. Following the successful test run officials of the railroad expressed the belief that the engine would be used regularly in passenger service, its economy in operation making the use of the No. 9000 and others of its type which will be built not only a saving to the railroad but an attraction to travelers by reason of the added cleanliness.

Another advantage of this type of motive power, it was pointed out, is the smooth handling of trains which is feasible with the Diesel-drive engine. Although oil-electric cars with motors in the end and also oil engines have been employed by some railroads for freight switching, there now being 30 in such service on American roads, this is the first time that such an engine has been utilized in fast passenger service other than a run made by another Canadian National engine which crossed the continent from Montreal to Vancouver, 2937 miles, in 67 hours of running time.

Frame In One Piece

The present engine could do this, it was said, at 60 miles an hour without a single stop, carrying its fuel with it. The engine is a product of the C. N. R. engineers with a Westinghouse motor. The frame is a solid steel piece cast by the Commonwealth Steel Company.

Actually the engine comprises two units, each of which may be used independently. It operates on one-fourth of the fuel consumed by its steam prototype, the average per train-mile cost being estimated at a little more than 30 cents.

At times the engine exceeded 60 miles per hour with a train of parlor, dining and official cars running as a second section of the Montreal-Chicago International Limited. It is geared for 70 miles per hour and each unit develops 2600 horsepower. It weighs 668,000 pounds combining the two units.

The oil engine develops the power which is converted into electricity by the generator. The supply of fuel oil will be sufficient for operations of the oil engine and oil-fired boiler for 12 hours, running under average conditions.

Pump Fills Fuel Tanks

A motor-driven pump is mounted on each unit for filling fuel oil tanks. An oil filling pipe is installed on the locomotive for filling either unit from a tank car at the end of the locomotive. The supply of boiler water will be sufficient for heating a train of average length for periods of from 6 to 12 hours, depending upon the outside temperatures.

Engineers from the Chicago & Northwestern and the Lehigh Valley Railroads were passengers on the run. The engine will be tested on all kinds of runs through Canada. C. E. Brooks, chief of motive power, said among the savings he noticed the absence of stops to take on fuel, as the oil electric will run 1000 miles compared to 200 miles of a steam locomotive between fuelings.

It lends itself especially to switching service, although in passenger runs it picks up to 60 miles an hour in two minutes with a train. Mr. Brooks declined to say what the present engine cost because of the extensive research work which led up to it.

Supplements Steam Types

In freight service the new locomotive can haul 60 cars, or a 2800-ton load, at 40 miles an hour on level track, or at half this speed up a grade of 0.4 per cent. While the oil electric engine opens up unusual possibilities, according to Canadian National officials, the steam locomotive is not being relegated, for an order for 20 "Norther" type engines (4-8-4 wheel arrangement) has just been delivered for freight or passenger work.

For the test run the railroad assembled a fleet of new radio-equipped observation parlor cars, which are to be used on runs in eastern Canada, in which an entirely new decorative effect has been carried out with scenic pictures gracing the walls and parchment-shaded bracket lamps above each seat.

The party, which was made up of Mayors of Canadian cities, railroad officials and newspapermen, were taken to the Canadian National Exposition upon their arrival here.

Legge Admits He Is a Social 'Dud' and Would as Soon Eat in Kitchen

Farm Board Head Informs Searchers Into His Status in Society That He Began by 'Robbing Wells-Fargo Stagecoaches'

CHICAGO (AP) — Alexander H. Legge is loath to become excited over his status in Washington society.

The chairman of President Hoover's new farm board displayed interest over reports that Washington hostesses were at a loss how to classify him socially. As Mr. Legge saw it, the question was whether he rated near the head of the table or the foot. To solve the problem, if there is a problem, he suggested that he eat in the kitchen.

"And if that interferes with the cooking, I'll be glad to wait for the second table," he added.

"Get this right," said the man who resigned a $100,000 a year job with the International Harvester Company to help the Administration with the farm question, "when it comes to society, I'm a dud."

He explained that his social status became a matter of concern shortly after he went to Washington. Hostesses and their secretaries began telephoning, inquiring of his stenographer into the Legge family history and his Chicago social connections.

"I told my stenographer that I'd handle all future inquiries of that nature myself," Mr. Legge said. "Soon I got a call from one of them. I said to him:

"'My first claim to any prominence was robbing Wells-Fargo stage coaches. When that went out I took up train robbery, rustling horses between as a member of Doc Middleton's gang of hoss thieves.

"'Since I've been in Chicago I signed with Al Capone, and you can just put me down wherever this rates me.' The fellow hung up before I finished.

"We farmers are busy and we don't banker after any social functioning. We don't want to go to any select dinners; but if we have to, and we have to put on fried shirts and such things, then all I want to say is this:

"We respectfully ask that we be given places in the kitchen, with the rest of the help, and if that interferes with the culinary business, we want to wait for the second table. We don't belong in any high crowds, and we want to be just farmers. It don't seem to us that social functions can ever help the farmers in any way, so I guess they'd better just count us out."

Anti-Drink Parade Planned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The greatest anti-alcohol demonstration ever seen in Mexico will be staged here Nov. 20, President Portes Gil announced following his return from a three-weeks' tour through the interior of the Republic.

The President said that no more fitting means could be found to celebrate the anniversary of the great revolution which started in 1910 and culminated in the Constitution of 1917.

He outlined plans for thousands of public school children, pupils of every government school in the capital, to parade the streets as an appeal to their parents and to Mexico's entire population to abstain from liquor.

Widespread publicity will be given the paraders and placards against use of alcohol will be distributed throughout the country in preparation for the demonstration.

Astronomers Hitch Clock to Stars in New Way; Space Estimate Reduced

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—New methods of determining time, and an estimate vastly reducing the size of known space, were presented to the forty-second meeting of the American Astronomical Society.

Two United States Naval Observatory experts, F. B. Littell and J. E. Willis, presented the description of the time-taking apparatus. Its purpose is to simplify methods of reckoning time from stars. The device operates in a photographic reflex zenith tube, an instrument weighing about a ton, designed by Dr. F. B. Ross.

The innovation in time reckoning is accomplished by photographing the ticks of a clock simultaneously with the passage of a star. The photographic plate moves automatically and the clock beats are registered on the negative by electrical transfer, so that they produce a broken trail. Each break in this trail represents the tick of a special clock, and the trail crosses that of a star.

An alternative method of using the zenith tube, by which a larger number of stars is photographed, was described.

The estimate of space was made by Ludwik Wilberstein of New York. He gave mathematical formulas which he said showed that the greatest possible distance across space is about 9,000,000 light years.

One light year is the distance light travels in a year. Some leading astronomers have estimated recently that certain starry clusters were as much as 150,000,000 light years distant.

Dr. Silberstein's figures, translated into everyday terms, mean that the space in which light travels is bounded; that is, light does not go on and on forever in a straight line, but something causes its path to curve, as Dr. Albert Einstein says. This curvature, under Dr. Silberstein's mathematics, would make light travel in an immense ellipse, the greatest diameter of which would be about 9,000,000 light years.

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TARIFF CHECKS NEGOTIATION OF TRADE TREATIES

State Department Abandons Efforts to Make Pacts With 25 Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Striking evidence of the effect that the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill is having upon American foreign affairs is the information that the State Department has dropped commercial treaty negotiations with 25 countries.

It is authoritatively understood that endeavors along these lines, which since their inception under Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of State in 1922 have been considered by the department as its most important economic task, will not be resumed until the tariff issue has been disposed of and foreign reaction, in case a new act is passed, has expressed itself.

No better evidence of the actual position that the State Department finds itself in is needed, opponents of the tariff bill declare, than the fact that it has found it necessary to halt its efforts to obtain commercial treaties.

The abandonment of negotiations for commercial treaties with favored-nation tariff clauses leaves the United States practically without such pacts with most of the important countries of the world. It also leaves the United States open to the possibility of many countries canceling such treaties with practically no advance warning.

Dr. Arthur N. Young, until recently economic adviser of the State Department and in charge of the work of negotiating the desired commercial treaties, declared that the "existing commercial treaties of the United States are largely obsolete and the country has no such treaties with important countries."

"Of the commercial treaties in effect," Dr. Young said, "seven were entered into prior to 1850 and 20 prior to 1885. Only six, those with China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Japan, Siam, and Spain have been made within the last 40 years.

"The United States now has no general commercial treaty in effect with any of the new states that have arisen out of the World War, such as Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Furthermore, we have no general commercial treaty regulating our relations with several important countries, nor covering those parts of the British Empire outside of Europe. We have in fact no assurance of most-favored nation treatment from a considerable number of important countries."

Until the subject was recently dropped because of rising foreign hostility to the tariff bill, the State Department was negotiating with 25 countries for favored-nation commercial pacts. Among these were Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Poland, Switzerland, Mexico, Rumania, Finland.

The American tariff policy has been a stumblingblock in the way of these treaties from the very beginning. The practice of sending investigators abroad to go over the books of foreign concerns exporting to the United States in an effort to determine foreign production costs under the flexible tariff provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Act aroused most determined opposition in foreign counties and operated strongly against treaty negotiations.

Roosevelt Field Building 8 Hangars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Contracts for the erection of eight steel and concrete hangars at Roosevelt Field have just been signed here, it is announced by Seth Low, president of Roosevelt Field, Inc. With the completion of these buildings, at a cost of approximately $750,000, it was said, the airport will rank as one of the largest and most complete in the United States.

Practically all of the 160,000 square feet of hangar, office and shop space that will be added by the new buildings is already leased, according to Mr. Low, although completion of these structures is not anticipated before Jan. 1, 1930. The increased flying activity at the field in recent months, he said, has been so great that many airplanes are of necessity staked down in the open, even at night.

Designs for the new buildings are being drawn by Kenneth Franzheim, who also is designing the new Curtiss Field at Valley Stream, L. I.

High Commissioner Leaves for Egypt

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Percy Loraine, new High Commissioner to Egypt and the Sudan, succeeding Lord Lloyd, has left London for Alexandria.

Friends in the Foreign Office, several Egyptians, and Sir Charles Marling, former British Minister to The Hague, under whom Sir Percy served in the Near East, bade the departing diplomat godspeed at Victoria Station.

Egyptians with whom Sir Percy chatted on the platform included Hamza Bey, chargé d'affairs in London, Sidarouss Bey, Egyptian Minister at Athens, and R. A. Radi, secretary of the legation in London.

"I am looking forward to an interesting and memorable time in Egypt," Sir Percy said, declining to make any statement of policy.

LETTER CARRIERS CAMP AT GEORGIA SESSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—So many members of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association and its Ladies' Auxiliary drove to their recent convention here that an automobile camp was established at the state fair grounds.

Officers of both organizations report the meetings of their respective bodies as among the most satisfactory thus far held. The letter carriers re-elected their officers. Mrs. W. G. Armstrong of Niles, Mich., was elected president of the auxiliary. Detroit was chosen as the meeting place for 1930.

Where a Patriot Once Lived

The John Hicks House in Cambridge Is One of the Best Examples of the Plain Simplicity of the Average House of the Days in New England Just Prior to the Revolution.

Old Colonial House Is Moved to Make Way for Harvard Swimming Pool

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The restoration by the Cambridge Historical Society of the John Hicks house, which has been removed a distance of several blocks to a position in Boylston Street, marks the preservation of the house of a patriot who gave his life for American Inderpendence on April 19, 1775. The house, which had fallen into disrepair on its original site, is of the two-story, gambrel-roof type, with an ell; it contains some beautiful paneling and a fine old staircase and by far the greater part of its original charm.

John Hicks was the grandson of Zecharia Hicks. A spot marks the point at which John Hicks fell, at Massachusetts Avenue near Spruce Street.

The house was long owned by Harvard College. It had been hoped that the college, in its plans for housing expansion, would avoid the corner occupied by this house as being forever dedicated to its architectural merit and important Revolutionary interest. But the site was wanted by the college for a swimming pool and the house has been removed to its new site, thoroughly renovated, repaired, painted and restored to a spruce reproduction of its original appearance.

The house is an admirable example, to visitors approaching Cambridge from the Riverway, of the simple and beautiful lines of a house of that type in its period. The windows are exquisitely modeled, and there is a complete absence of any adjuncts of "trimming." When the house was being restored some rare paper was found on some of the walls and this has been preserved.

VASE LIKE PORTLAND FOUND IN FRANCE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—From Foix in the south of France is reported the finding of a vase in every detail like the famous Portland vase of England, except that the one here is made of terra cotta. It belonged to the Marquis of Narbonne and is now the property of a retired state functionary.

The discovery has aroused curiosity, but it is thought probable that it is a reproduction of the original and one of many made during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

FACTORY EMPLOYEES GET RECREATION SITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The city of High Point, N. C., a large furniture manufacturing center, will shortly begin developing a site donated by the Blair family of that place for recreational purposes.

A golf course, club house and at least three tennis courts will be built on the property, which will be a municipal park. This recreational center is expected to be used by hundreds of employees in High Point's factories.

TRANSCONTINENTAL 'STROLL'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — A "transcontinental stroll" is now being made by Tomas A. Morales, a young Mexican, who is walking from Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico to La Paz, Lower California. He has reached the City of San Luis Potosi in central Mexico and expects to complete his hike by the end of October.

PLANE AND PILOT CAUGHT IN ACT OF RUMRUNNING

Capture Reveals Dozen Liquor 'Airports' Along Detroit River

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Use of airplanes to smuggle liquor across the border has been revealed in the capture of a Michigan pilot and his machine.

Authorities said they had learned that a dozen "airports" scattered along the lonely stretches of the Canadian shore of the Detroit River had been used by airplane rumrunners, who switched their landing from one field to another to avoid constables and farm folk.

Ray Baumgartner, 27, of Plymouth, Mich., was the pilot arrested by a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer, two local constables and two members of the Canadian Customs Service at Windsor.

The pilot was captured down river near the Lasalle Export docks. The officers hid near the isolated field. A truck loaded with 33 bags of whiskey drove up shortly before the airplane swept across the Detroit River and glided to rest a few yards from the officers in ambush. The officers arrested the smuggler after three bags of contraband had been stowed in the plane.

Baumgartner, araigned in Sandwich Police Court for landing at a place not designated by Canadian Customs, was given the option of a $150 fine or two months in jail. An hour later a man from Detroit paid the fine and the two left.

Baumgartner disclaimed responsibility for the machine, and it was held for payment of $400 required by Canadian Customs.

Bootlegging by Air Rumor Discredited

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reports in Canada that a dozen airports scattered along the Canadian side of the border were bases for smuggling liquor into the United States were discounted by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"We have had reports in the last year that two or three airplanes have been used to smuggle liquor into the United States from Canada," Mr. Lowman said, "but our increased forces along the Canadian border would be apt to spot any airplanes as easily as they do rumrunners using boats and automobiles."

Hope Is Expressed for Soldier Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Federal Government and the governments of the various Australian states have spent enormous sums in the endeavor to settle a large number of ex-soldiers on the land and make them producers.

Much of this has been lost, owing to so many men unsuited to farming life having taken up the land made available, and receiving assistance to enable them to carry on.

An ex-soldier settler on one of the special fruitgrowing areas said at the annual conference of the Fruitgrowers' Association held in Sydney: "I know the governments have spent many millions sterling in settling soldiers on the land, but there's no need to cry about the millions spent in rehabilitating these men.

"Remember that you spent a lot more on the war that you will never get any return from. When the 'misfits' have been weeded out the soldier settlers will be something to be proud of."

Chiang's Officials Return to Positions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—The return to duty at Nanking of four leading adherents of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is regarded here as definite evidence that the recent misunderstandings between Marshal Feng and President Chiang Kai-shek have been adjusted.

At the urgent invitation of President Chiang, these officials, who had resigned their posts when hostilities threatened between their chief and the Nanking Government, have now again taken up their work.

The four officials involved are Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Lu Chung-lin, Vice-Minister of War; General Tsao Haosen, Chief-of-Staff to Marshal Feng, and Hsiung Pin, director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War.

Homes to Be Built for 8000 Macedonians

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Ion Mihalache, Minister of Agriculture, in an attempt to settle difficulties arising from the importation of Macedonian colonists to the lower part of Dobrudja, called Quadrilater, on the border of Bulgaria, presided at a meeting which decided to open a credit of 140,000,000 lei to build homes for 8000 nearly destitute Macedonians.

The colonists will receive half of the sum gratis and pay the other half within 40 years. Macedonian colonists imported by the former government to offset the Bulgarian element have given the authorities no small amount of difficulty, as their manner of life is wholly unlike the Bulgarsians, Turks and Rumanians who previously inhabited the country.

British King's Car Can Cross Moors

LONDON (AP)—A six-wheeled motorcar, built to go "anywhere on land," has been delivered to the King at Sandringham, Norfolk. It is a British production, designed to travel over the roughest moors and broken ground, and even over ploughed land.

The automobile, which can travel at 60 miles an hour on the open road, has detachable rubber caterpillar treads for rough ground.

20 LYNN FIRMS RECOGNIZE UNION

With four additional Lynn shoe manufacturers signing agreements with the United Shoe Workers' Union Aug. 26, a total of 20 concerns in Lynn are now recognizing the United Union's independency and have agreed to its demands without resorting to a strike, it is announced by the general president, and the general secretary of the union.

GARMENT UNION ASKS PARLEY ON 40-HOUR WEEK

Wage Rise and Better Conditions Also Demanded in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has just issued an appeal to 3500 employers in the dress industry in New York to join in a parley with the union early in October to discuss the 40-hour week, higher wages and the elimination of the sweatshop system for the 45,000 workers in the industry.

Mr. Schlesinger referred to agreements recently concluded between factors in the cloak and suit industry of New York as an illustration of the benefits of joint machinery for the enforcement of fair and uniform standards. In his letter to the employers, he said that the union would prefer a peaceful solution of the problems and believed this to be achievable. Meanwhile, he said, an active campaign had been launched among the workers to strengthen their organization.

The present competition between employers was described by Mr. Schlesinger as "so keen and reckless as to imperil their very busuiness existence," and to sweep away "all reasonable industrial standards." Sixty per cent of the 45,000 workers in the New York industry are women, he said, and defenseless against exploitation.

"Although our contracts call for fixed and reasonable scales of pay," his letter continues, "the vast majority of the workers are forced to work for arbitrary pay and many thousands earn as little as $12 per week." The average work periods, he said, do not exceed 25 to 30 weeks in the year.

ARABS TO STOP RACIAL RIOTS IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

tended beyond the frontiers of Palestine. French authorities sent a large detachment of troops to protect the Jewish quarter in Damascus.

It was reported large numbers of Arabs were waiting at the Syrian-Palestine frontier in an attempt to enter Palestine to help their co-religionists.

LONDON (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cairo says the executive committee of the Syrian-Palestine conference there has sent a protest to the League of Nations declaring that the present disorders in Palestine were a direct outcome of the Balfour declaration.

LONDON (AP)—A big Jewish demonstration against the Palestine administration for what is complained of as the inadequate way in which it handled the situation in Palestine, together with a protest meeting, will be held by the Jewish community in London.

No cables have been received in Jewish circles from Jerusalem since Aug. 26. Whatever news is coming from Palestine is filtering through Cairo.

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish consul, Mr. Zbyszewski, acting dean of the consular corps in Jerusalem, informed his Government he had demanded protection against Arab attacks for foreign citizens and employees of foreign consulates from the acting British High Commissioner in Palestine, Harry C. Luke.

Jerusalem Jews Protest Government's Vacillation in Dealing With Riots

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Jewish city council of Jerusalem reports further riots at Jaffa, despite arrival of British troops there and says clashes have occurred at Tel Aviv, adjoining Jewish town.

"At this moment," says a message, "Arabs are making an attack on Mahne Yehudah and upon Shaaray Hesed. The number of Jews killed must amount in all to between 120 and 150. Arabs are making fresh attacks on new localities. In Tel Aviv five Jews were killed. The Government is vacillating and putting obstacles in the way of our self-defense. Arabs are preparing to make attacks in every other section of the country."

The official Government communiqué, however, states that "the situation is well in hand." It adds that aircraft and armored cars from Amman are now operating in various parts of Palestine; that a detachment of 50 British troops from Egypt arrived Aug. 26 by air and have taken up position in Jerusalem; that 600 British troops from Egypt have arrived in Palestine and 450 more are on the way. The cruiser Sussex is due in Jaffa from Malta and will land a party and the battleship Barham will land troops "if necessary."

The Colonial office in London says in a statement that summarizing the position in Palestine on information available Aug. 25 the acting High Commissioner states that the old city of Jerusalem was then quiet. But there was still some desultory firing and incendiarism in new quarters. The situation in Jewish outlying quarters and suburbs of Jerusalem was not yet under control, and there was still some looting with casualties.

Responsibility for the outbreak of riotings has been placed upon Zionist Fascists, according to the Jerusalem correspondent of the New York World.

The president of the supreme Moslem council in Palestine in a letter in The Times charges the Jews with "trampling upon" the status quo regarding the Wailing Wall as laid down by the League of Nations and acknowledged by the Turkish and British Governments.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World's Zionist organization, presided over a hurriedly summoned meeting of the Zionist Executive in London, discussing the situation of Palestine. C. E. D'Avigdorx Goldsmid, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, is quoted as saying: "Judging from news reports, the Government appears to be taking measures necessary to preserve peace and order in Palestine, but we do emphatically look to them to secure for Jewish worshipers at the Wailing Wall complete freedom from interference. Also, we look to them to fix responsibility for these deplorable events, and finally to take steps to make their recurrence impossible."

Jewish Organizations Get Stimson's Pledge of Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Representatives of Jewish organizations embracing 200,000 men and women called on Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, reviewed the crisis in Palestine and asked for assurances that all possible efforts are being exerted to get control of the situation.

The group representing organized American Jewry likewise made public a letter to Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, demading investigation and prompt punishment of those guilty in the riots, and asking the British Government to give Jews a greater participation in the control of police forces in the Holy Land.

Mr. Stimson said he had taken the usual step of instructing the American Embassy at London to urge the British Government that the measures taken for the restoration of order should be of the broadest character. From the reports received here, he said, it was clear that this was just what the British were doing. He promised he would do all possible for the protection of Americans and for ultimate relief.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department was advised by Paul Knabenshue, American consul at Jerusalem, that the British authorities had promised to evacuate Americans guarded in the police barracks at Hebron.

CITY OF BOSTON NOTES

BOSTON—City Treasurer Brier has awarded $2,000,000 notes dated Aug. 28 and due Oct. 8, interest to follow, 365-day year basis, to First National Bank at 5.73 per cent.

HOOVER URGES LAND CONTROL BY THE STATES

Will Name Commission to Study Changes in Laws on Public Domain

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Drastic changes in the relations between the Federal and State governments in respect to the public lands and reclamation service were suggested by President Hoover in a letter to Joseph M. Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, read here by that official to governors of the public land states.

The President disclosed that he proposes to appoint a commission of nine or ten members, at least five of whom will be of the public land states, to study the policies now being pursued and the changes in existing laws which he might recommend to Congress. His idea is to bring about a greater measure of control by the state governments themselves.

"Generally I may state," the Chief Executive wrote, "that it is my desire to work out more constructive policies for conservation in our grazing lands, our water storage and our mineral resources, at the same time check the growth of federal bureaucracy, reduce federal interference in affairs of essentially local interest and thereby increase the opportunity of the states to govern themselves, and in all to obtain better government."

Mr. Hoover, in his letter, made several tentative suggestions for the reclamation of public lands. He also said that, as a result of his order suspending further issue of oil prospecting permits on public lands, the public domain is being rapidly cleared of the abuses heretofore existing.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover said Governor Baldridge of Idaho, chairman of the Governor's Conservation Conference at Salt Lake City, had wired him the conference approved the appointment of a commission to study transfer of public lands to the staets.

MEXICAN MINE OUTPUT GAINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — Mineral production in Mexico is showing a decided improvement, it is revealed by figures announced by the Ministry of Finance. During July the Federal Government received from this source 1,129,056.67 pesos as against 752,030.62 during the previous month. During April these taxes yielded only 461,427.21 pesos.

Harper Herald in Town of 300 Wins Cup as Best Texas Weekly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—When Warren Hunter in 1926 reclaimed from the cobwebs of an old barn an old George Washington hand press and a keg of pied type with which to revive the Harper Herald in an inland Texas town, naturally he was ambitious and hopeful. Indeed, the census six years before had found only 310 people in the town, and it hadn't grown much since.

But when in 1928 Mr. Hunter won the Belo cup awarded annually by the Texas Press Association to the best weekly printed in the State, and also two $50 prizes for the best set advertisements, perhaps it was just a bit more than he had anticipated. Incidentally it was the first time all three awards had been made to the same paper.

This unusual recognition of the work of Mr. Hunter and his coworkers is no less extraordinary than the Hunter ancestral tree. Members of the family have for three generations mixed city experience with country journalism in various Texas towns, indeed have apparently found their greatest success and satisfaction in villages forgotten by the railroads.

And being something of a "family affair" the Hunter papers help one another. They pass around printing equipment to mutual advantage. Of course, Warren Hunter had more than the "G. Wash" and keg of old type when his paper became a triple prize winner. Nevertheless, he had installed a typesetting machine before discarding the old hand press.

His equipment at the time he received the awards included a pony cylinder press which, printing two pages at a time, had been handed down by his father. The old "G. Wash" said to be the same one on which the Junction City (Tex.) Clipper was produced nearly 50 years ago, did not immediately return to the barn from which it was rescued. With it, Marvin Hunter Jr. started another paper.

Mr. Hunter's artistic ability extends beyond the printing craft. He once worked for an engraving company and went in for commercial art. His talent found expression, too, in canvases of the picturesque hills and oaks that dot the landscape around Harper. But his chief interest and joy is his newspaper.

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Sash and long curtains in muslins, marquisettes, nets, etc., at our well-known low prices.
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Ostrich on felt, $15
—one example of how Filene's is emphasizing the MATRON'S hat as a SMART hat!
Distinguished lines, dignity, chic—that is the enviable combination achieved in these hats. For the average height, or shorter woman—the style we've sketched. For the larger woman, wider brims that flatter. Several styles in ostrich trimmed felt hats, including black, brown, purple, green, wine. Only one like the sketch, black with ostrich crown, $15.
Hat shop—second floor. Other matron's hats, $3.95 to $40

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SITE OF LINCOLN VICTORY HONORS HIM AS DEBATER

Bronze Statue, Gift of Citizen, Unveiled at Freeport, Illinois

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREEPORT, Ill.—The figure of Abraham Lincoln, the debater, emerged in bronze Aug. 27 to take its rightful place in Freeport, the scene of his memorable debate with Stephen A. Douglas, Aug. 27, 1858, when an heroic statue of the Emancipator was unveiled. The crowd was unlike that of 71 years ago, when the greater part were farmers and plain folk of the prairies agitated over the burning issue of slavery, which they came to hear clarified. The new throng included people from the same great prairie stretches, but with them came large numbers of distinguished citizens, public officials, historians and Lincoln scholars and delegations of various organizations.

Of particular interest was a group whose distinction was that they had heard one or more of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas in the summer and fall of 1858. Also conspicuous in the group was an official delegation from the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The statue, which was the gift to Freeport of W. T. Rawleigh, local manufacturer, represents Lincoln in the earlier period of life, before he wore a beard and when in his strong midmanhood. It stands in a natural setting of trees in Taylor Park, similar to most of the settings under spreading trees, where the famous debates were held.

The statue is the work of Leonard Crunelle, Chicago sculptor of the Taft studios. Mr. Crunelle is also the sculptor of the statues of Richard J. Oglesby and John M. Palmer, both former Governors of Illinois. Mr. Rawleigh, donor of the statue, is a student of Lincoln and the ideals he represented, as well as of the Civil War and other great figures which grew out of it.

The exercises were held under auspices of the Lincoln-Douglas Society of Freeport.

One of the most notable features of the celebration was an exhibit of Lincoln and pioneer relics of the period, drawn from many of the public and private Lincoln collections of Illinois and surrounding states, and included original letters of Lincoln, rare pictures, pamphlets and books of the period, and other mementos of various kinds.

The high note of the exercises was sounded by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who made the principal address. He stated that all great problems which confront the American people today could be solved by an adherence to and an application of the ideals which governed Lincoln in all of his public service.

Phillip F. La Follette, Madison, son of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette and who was one of the speakers at the unveiling of his father's statue at Washington, was chairman of the day.

Dr. Herbert J. Burgstahler, president of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, also discussed the significance of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in the solution of the slavery question.

A New Lincoln

Bronze Statue of the Emancipator as a Debater, Unveiled at Freeport, Ill.

Trans-Siberian Tourist Impressed by Rich Grain Fields of Manchuria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN, Manchuria—"It's pitiful," exclaimed an old Chinese merchant as he stood with us before his little shop in a narrow muddy street in the Old Town in Harbin on the day after the first group of Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway had been deported. A dirty youngster of five or six with blue eyes and yellow hair had just begged a few cents of us in Chinese. Obviously he was Russian, the son of White Russians, and in the comment of the storekeeper, whose stock was a dozen sacks of grain and whose home in the room behind the open shop looked barren of every comfort, was expressed the sentiment we had found on the streets of the city that day.

For 10 years now, the Chinese, a nation of shopkeepers, if there ever was one, have watched the struggles of the exiled Russians. They knew them first as the man on top, the rich master who came to their little fishing village in 1896, bringing the railroad and then a city of wide paved streets, of palaces, of grandeur and wealth unknown before. Now they have lived side by side with them in adversity, they have seen them hungry and cold when the Chinese managed to find enough to eat and clothes and fuel to keep warm. They have taken over their shops, although they have kept names of the former Russian owners over the doors. And finally they have had new Russians to deal with in their joint administration of the great railroad and in all matters great and small connected with it.

Position of the Communists

Communist Russia prides itself on having no race prejudices. By this virtue they believe that they can come closer to the Chinese than any Western power and perhaps it is so, but in the case of Manchuria, they are in the unpopular position of being foreigners holding a concession. Chinese national feeling is roused against them as naturally as against the Japanese who operate the South Manchurian Railroad a little to the south. Besides this, the chief appeal of Communism is to the down-trodden, to the wretchedly poor, but in Manchuria is found the rich grain fields and pastures to which all China is looking for future prosperity. Marxian doctrine might make better progress in Shantung than in the north where ambition and work can bring prosperity even to the humblest coolie.

What a change one noticed as one came south over the Trans-Siberian Railroad! The country east of Lake Baikal holds promise, a vast stretch of rolling grassy land, in June lovely with wild red and yellow lilies, California poppies and forget-me-nots, but it has today few and woefully poor settlements with only half-hearted attempts at grain fields and potato patches near them. When one comes to the border, one finds an imposing group of barracks at Matsievskaya and an isolated white gate. "The great open spaces," the distant blue hills, remind one of the American west. What a horse country, what a place to raise cattle, one exclaims, and then one hears tales of bandits and is silent.

The long-discussed difficulties for travelers at the frontier narrow themselves down to the determination of the Soviet officials that the foreigner shall not leave with more dollars or pounds sterling than he had with him when he entered the country in the West and the traveler's far from complimentary eagerness to get rid of every last ruble and every least kopeck.

During the hour between trains in Manchouli it is the rare visitor who sees more than the room where the customs officials give a perfunctory glance through the baggage, and the restaurant where they can buy the white bread they have not had since they entered Russia, and procure the many delicacies which they had not been able to get during the seven days they had been aboard the otherwise luxurious express, either in the dining car which served one table d'hote meal a day nor from the peasant women at the village railroad stations where the train stopped every two or three hours.

As Train Moves, Country Changes

Every hour the new train, the equally comfortable Chinese Eastern, goes south, shows a change. First there are the fields that have long been calling for great herds of cattle and horses—in June beautiful with wild peonies and many other flowers. Then appears the land which awaits the harvester and the tractors of the western prairies. Finally the fields of planted grain and vegetables take on something more than family size and the comment is heard, "Well, the Chinese certainly know how to garden and they are willing to work."

Harbin is in the midst of a great grain country, and indeed one of the chief sights recommended to tourists driving through the city is the flour mills. Besides there is important manufacturing, and commerce on the Sungari River, for this is a transshipping point for cargoes, especially of beans, grain and timber bound for Vladivostok and other Pacific ports.

South of Harbin the country to right and left of the railroad is increasingly well cultivated, until one reaches the intensive working of every scrap of valley in raising rice in Korea. The labor on these Manchurian plantations is Chinese, much of it seasonal, coming each spring from south China by ship to Dairen and returning after the harvest in the autumn.

From the soldiers with fixed bayonet who guarded the international train at the border of Russia, to the little forts with their camouflage of wavy lines of paint commanding every bridge of any consideration along the South Manchurian Railroad line, the evidences of military protection increase with the increased exploitation of the land.

Just at the time the Soviet officials were boarding the northbound express under Chinese armed guard on June 10 in Harbin, our train had stopped at a village station in the bandit-ridden empty country to the north. We got out to find instead of the eggs and cakes offered us in Russia, Chinese, both adults and children, with bouquets of wild peonies. But besides these signs of peace and good will, we discovered a double line of police and soldiery, facing each other, two for every car length at least. The ones with their backs to the train were in khaki, the uniform of the police of the Chinese Eastern Railroad; the others, in gray, were regular soldiers.

Discipline of the Guard

On neither side did discipline seem to be particularly stringent, for one of the passengers, of an unusually inquiring disposition, asked an imposing individual with a sword to write down the Chinese character for the peonies which an American woman had just bought for 3 cents with exclamations of delight. Soon there were smiles all round, then laughter, and soon a jocular group of passengers, flower sellers, loafers, promenaders, police and soldiers have formed. A Japanese traveler offered to write the name for peonies in his language and did it in Roman letters so that the American could pronounce it. This little drama was ended by the whistle for the train to start and only then did each actor go back to his customary place, the foreigner to the luxury of the sleeping car, the soldiers and police to the holding of the natives back five paces at least from the train steps.

The next day such an exchange of friendliness could not have taken place. Men higher up had decided otherwise. The railroad police must be martial. International passengers are refused tickets because the trains no longer go through, and the soldiery are mobilized for active service.

And yet where the Chinese are moved to pity by the plight of Russians, who after all are not worse off to a stranger's eye than the Chinese themselves, and where the Russian Government prides itself on having no imperial aims and no race prejudices but a brotherly desire to see the Chinese own and govern China for themselves, presumably with all its wealth in railroads as well as in other things, one can scarcely believe that war is imminent.

I. F.

'Hot Dickitty Dogs' for Dainty People!

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O.—Roadside picnicking de luxe seems about to be achieved at last with the invention of a machine that "muzzles" the mustard-garnished "hot dog" so effectively that it may be eaten with comparative safety by our best people.

The machine bores a hole in a bun, making an excellent "kennel" for the succulent "hot dog" and at the same time toasts the bun. It is the gift of John R. Gammeter, Akron inventor, to the long-oppressed picnickers of the world.

The bun borer makes obsolete the trying procedure of holding a slippery and capricious sausage horizontally between two thicknesses of bun in an effort to eat it without smearing the features and shirt fronts with the all-essential mustard.

ARTIST MOLDS MODEL OF BOONE BAS-RELIEF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS, Ky.—After making an exhaustive study of Daniel Boone's life and all existing likenesses, Dr. Augustus Lukeman, New York sculptor, has completed the model for a heroic bas-relief in Bedford stone of the Kentucky pioneer.

The memorial will be placed in the wall of a huge grist mill being erected at Xalapa, the stock farm of William F. Simms, near here.

FEDERAL BRANCH SEEKS ALLIES TO ENFORCE LAW

New Program Said to Follow Recommendations Made by Wickersham

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Federal Treasury officials are making an extra effort to obtain complete co-operation from local and state officials in the handling of local prohibition offenses, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Prohibition, has announced.

Designation of Ray Hardenbrook, Special Customs Agent, to secure the aid of local, state and federal authorities in New York, is believed to mark the beginning of a new move of dry forces. The program appears to follow recommendations made by George W. Wickersham, head of the Law Observance Commission, that states and communities should bear their share of enforcement work in collaboration with the federal and local governments.

The procedure of the federal enforcement group connects up with the decision of the New York Court of Appeals that speakeasies are subject to state laws as public nuisances, and as such may be closed by the State's District Attorneys under the padlock plan. Mr. Lowman said the Federal Government would endeavor to persuade community authorities to relieve the dry unit by taking over small violations.

Mr. Hardenbrook has called on all prosecuting attorneys and police chiefs to make full use of the nuisance clause. In Nassau and Suffolk counties roadhouses have been closed by the State, even though New York has no concurrent enforcement law.

The new plan includes more than the situation in New York, for Mr. Lowman explained his office has instructed the dry administrator in each district over the country to designate a man to make a "house to house" canvass of the prosecuting officers, with a view to obtaining their complete co-operation. Mr. Lowman pointed out that many communities in the five states that failed to pass concurrent enforcement laws actually voted themselves dry in the local option days. The next move may be designated as a drive to consolidate the dry sentiment in these communities behind legal machinery that will give them large measure of autonomy.

The move by Mr. Lowman is considered one more link in the chain of cumulative evidence that the Administration is behind the Wickersham proposal for distribution of the enforcement activity between states and local communities.

Action Against Speakeasies Not Planned in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor James J. Walker and Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen have just turned thumbs down on the plan of Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator of this district, for state prosecution of speakeasies under the public nuisance law. The Mayor charged that it was a case of politics. Only William M. Bennett, dry Republican candidate for the nomination of Mayor, endorsed Mr. Campbell's proposal.

Mr. Campbell declared that the speakeasies in New York would "rapidly fade away" if the police and the magistrates and district attorneys "conscientiously" did their duty.

"This is not an administration problem at all," Mayor Walker said. He declared that his letter written several months ago to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, then Assistant United States Attorney-General, stating that complaints against speakeasies, referred to the Federal Prohibition Department had received no reply.

Mr. Whalen announces his intention of holding a conference on the suggested policy with the five district attorneys of the city soon after the return of Joab H. Banton, District Attorney of New York County. He would not act on any evidence against speakeasies which Mr. Campbell might send him until after the conference, he said.

Mr. Bennett found Mr. Campbell's appeal for vigorous local prosecution of speakeasies directly in line with his platform for nomination.

"I am not making a prohibition campaign," Mr. Bennett said, "but a law enforcement campaign. I am glad to see that Mr. Campbell follows my lead. It is, in fact, an approval of my stand on the part of the Hoover administration."

RAIN HELPS KANSAS CORN

TOPEKA—Rains fell Sunday and Sunday night over wide areas in the northern half of Kansas, and nearly all the eastern third of the State. In probably half of this territory precipitation was more han one inch. Much late-planted corn in eastern Kansas will be benefited, as will all forage crops.

FIRE FIGHTERS STRANDED GET AID BY PLANE

Forestry Patrol in Washington Uses Aircraft Also for Mapping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TACOMA, Wash.—Two lots of approximately 150 pounds of food and blankets were dropped from a forestry patrol airplane to men who had been cut off from their food supply while fighting forest fires here.

This was the first time planes had been utilized to provide supplies in such an emergency. Forestry officials believe that it will not be long before men and equipment may be rushed by air to the scene of forest blazes.

Airplanes have been utilized in photographing the forests and in discovering fires. After completing the trips with supplies for the isolated men, the forestry patrol plane took the central dispatcher for the Rainier National Forest to survey the burned area in that forest. Most fires in this section are under control since the first rain of the season.

Some time ago the use of the airplane was demonstrated in dropping packages of fruit, candy and newspapers to foresters on lookout duty on a lonely mountain, but this has not been provided for in the government budget.

Landing fields are being established in national forests as part of the program to utilize airplanes in fire control work. E. J. Fenby of Tacoma, supervisor of Rainier National Forest, has announced the establishment of a landing field approximately 1400 feet long by 300 feet wide. The field will shorten each trip about 100 miles for forestry observers, who have been taking off from the Municipal Airport at Tacoma.

An adequate system of protection for all state and private forest land is the aim of the Federal Government, which is assuming approximately one-fourth of the cost, while the state and timber land owners make up the balance.

The Washington Forest Fire Association, a co-operative organization of 268 individuals and corporations, is supplementing the work of the State Forest Service and the United States Forest Service.

Sheffield Police Must Learn Shorthand; Half of Glasgow Force Already Efficient

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An order was recently issued to the Sheffield police force that the officers must learn shorthand. It is interesting to note that in Glasgow at least one-half of a force of 2000 police officers are already efficient shorthand-writers, and hold high-speed certificates.

When a notice is sent round the districts that a man is wanted for the administrative department at police headquarters, numerous applications are received, and in every instance the prospective clerk is the holder of a shorthand speed certificate. Some of the applicants have passed examinations in bookkeeping.

Many officers under the chief constable have been known to go to a meeting and take a verbatim report of the proceedings. Members of the criminal investigation department are also proficient in the art of taking notes in shorthand. There are quite a number of linguists in the Glasgow police force, particularly in the marine division. These officers are most useful when the need for an interpreter arises.

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Prudence	Corned Beef Hash	Tin	25c
R & R CHICKEN		SM. CAN	53c
Weston's Biscuits		PKG.	39c
ROYAL	FRUIT GELATINE	3 PKGS.	25c
TODDY		½ LB. CAN	25c
SARDINES	KING OSCAR	CAN	17c
Kippered Snacks		CAN	5c
OCTAGON	TOILET SOAP	3 Bars	25c
Red Cap Ammonia		BOT.	13c
MAZOLA OIL		PT.	28c
Sliced Dried Beef		SM. JAR	24c

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AZORES PROPOSE CALL PORT FOR ATLANTIC FLYING

Survey of Flat Places on Rocky Islands Shows Possible Air Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The project of making the Azores a port of call for international aviation has received impetus from the number of aviators of many nationalities who, in attempting transatlantic flights, have passed over, landed on, or fallen into the sea near these islands. It is considered time that the Atlantic archipelago should provide a landing place in case of need for land planes and proper equipment for sea planes.

Owing to the rocky nature of its soil, the archipelago has not many areas fitted for the construction of an aviation base. Experts have drawn out a plan for various landing places. The most favorable island for land planes to descend is shown to be situated in the island of Terceira, about 40 miles from the spot where the Polish airplane, "Marshal Pilsudski, recently attempted to land. Besides some cultivated territory near the coast where the aviation base might be established, an excellent free land area exists at Achada, in the center of the island, which at small expense could be transformed into a suitable landing place. Other islands such as St. Michael and Fayal have flat areas which are under consideration.

Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Miniser of Finance, has in his budget awarded a sum for the repairs and development of the ports of these islands, especially those of Horta and Ponta Delgada. The war brought about the withdrawal of the amounts allocated by the state to keep the ports in good condition so that the return to old conditions is causing great rejoicing among the Azoreans.

The principal source of profit, especially in St. Michaels, is the exportation of pineapples, principally to the London and Hamburg markets, which amounted before the war to 2,000,000 pineapples.

Azoreans are making a strenuous effort to restore the commerce, and 1,300,000 pineapples are exported at the present time. The cultivation, gathering, preparing and packing of these pineapples affords work for nearly all the population of the island and constitutes a flourishing commercial enterprise.

Australians Study Welfare of Blacks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vict.—A new and promising régime is rising in Britain's Gold Coast in West Africa, declared the Rev. R. C. Blumer, vice-principal of the Prince of Wales College, Achimoto, in that colony, before a large gathering of the Victorian Auxiliary of the Australian Students' Christian Movement here recently.

Mr. Blumer declared that living conditions have materially improved, and out of the ashes of an unsavory past connected with the slave trade (of which the dungeoned castles all along the coast form grim reminders) is rising a new and promising régime.

Under the administration of the Colonial Office at Whitehall, he said, no European may own land, which is thus retained entirely by the natives themselves. Alluvial gold is found and traded, and more than half the cocoa output of the whole world is grown in the colony.

Since the opening of the Achimota University a very short time ago, it has been proved that quite a high standard of education can be achieved by these Africans, for they can be prepared for the London degrees of B. A. and B. Sc. The idea, he said, is not to produce "black Englishmen," but to give Africans the best sort of education to fit them for their own local needs.

British Farm Area Shows Sharp Drop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A further reduction in the area of agricultural land in England and Wales is revealed in the annual returns made by occupiers of holdings. The total number of acres farmed is now 30,642,000, or 41,000 less than in 1928. Crops and permanent grass take up 25,437,000 acres, or 68,000 less than in the previous year, while the rough grazings, amounting to 5,205,000 acres, show an increase of 27,000 acres, which is little more than one-half the increase shown in this class of land in the last returns.

The acreage under wheat is 1,330,000, or 66,000 acres less than in 1928. Concurrently, the Food Council's report to the president of the Board of Trade states that the cause of the recent increases in the price of bread in Great Britain is a vast reduction in world wheat crop estimates for the coming harvests.

Owing to adverse weather conditions in Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia, adds the report, the present estimates of production are considerably lower than those accepted even so recently as a few months ago.

Australia Reports Record Wool Clip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Wool from Australia's 1928-29 clip amounts to 950,000,000 pounds or 424,108 tons, and is valued at $348,895000, an average export price of 34.63 cents a pound. These figures are slightly in excess of previous estimates, and are a record for Australia.

At the end of 1928, there were 106,115,000 sheep in Australia, the highest total since 1891, when the record number of 106,421,068 was reached. The clip exceeds the previous record production, that of 1926-27, by 26,000,000 pounds or 11,608 tons. The tremendous advance made in breeding in the last 40 years is shown by the fact that, although the number of sheep last year was 306,000 below that of 1891, the increase in the production of wool was 309,000,000 pounds, or 48 per cent. This gives an increased yield of approximately two pounds a fleece.

Between 1891 and 1929 the great increase of $245,650,000 is shown in the value and export price of wool. In 1891 the 640,752,606 pounds was valued at $103,245,000, at an average export price of 14.73 cents a pound.

FOREIGNERS FLOCK TO DANISH COURSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Students from America, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Estonia are attending the international summer courses at the Copenhagen Commercial College.

The former Danish Minister of Commerce, Tyge Rothe, in opening the course spoke in Danish, English and German expressing the hope that the courses would widen the knowledge of Denmark and further cement international friendship. The time is partly devoted to instruction on subjects which will extend the students' knowledge of Danish institutions and other subjects of more international nature, and partly to excursions to Danish places of interest.

The Tiny Home of a Great Man

© D. Mitchell Laing

Sir J. M. Barrie's Birthplace at Kirriemuir ("Thruma")

'Twill Be a Braw Day in 'Thrums' When Barrie Visits the Wee Town

Kirriemuir Wonders What Honor to Confer on Famous Playwright-Novelist Who Has Given Sports Pavilion to the Home of His Boyhood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KIRRIEMUIR, Scot.—There is to be some excitement in "Thrums" this autumn. Sir J. M. Barrie is coming in September to his native town of Kirriemuir to open a sports pavilion he has gifted to the town. The date is not yet fixed, but Kirriemuir Town Council is considering what honor "Kirrie" can confer upon her most celebrated son.

Kirriemuir or "Thrums" is not a royal burgh (in Scotland burghs are either royal or police burghs), and, though it is usual to show honor by conferring the freedom of the city when the burgh is a royal one, this is not done in the smaller places, police burghs being in a different position. How then can Kirrie best honor J. M. B.?

Last year Sir James visited his native town, and, when on Kirriemuir Hill, it occurred to him that a shelter there would benefit cricketers and other youthful sportsmen of the town, Barrie himself was a keen cricketer. So some time ago the foundation was laid with some ceremony by the local Freemasons, assisted by Sir Torquil Munro in full Highland garb. Barrie has already given over £2000 toward the cost of the pavilion. Kirriemuir is built of local red sandstone, which is no longer available, but the pavilion is faced with similar stone brought from a quarry farther south.

Attached to the pavilion there will be a fine geographical chart, showing the surrounding mountains and country. Another attraction will be a "camera obscura." Probably the camera obscura at Dumfries gave Barrie the idea, for it was at Dumfries that part of his boyhood was spent. The view from the top of the hill is very wonderful and on a clear day the distant peaks of Schiehallion and Benlawers can be seen.

Barrie's speeches are famous and already the British Broadcasting Company has asked permission to radiocast his remarks at the opening of the pavilion, and to this he has agreed.

Kirrie has certainly gained more than mere distinction through her famous son. Quite recently there was an amusing instance of this, when there seemed to be some likelihood of the little washhouse in which he conducted his first theater being demolished. No sooner was this known than a well-wisher of the town, and an admirer of the dramatist bought the humble little building and presented it to the town. Here the tourist may see the spot where Barrie took marbles for payment as entrance money!

400 British Boys Enjoy Camp Life

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ROMNEY—The Duke of York's camp was held this year at New Romney, Kent from Aug. 3 to 10. This camp gives to 400 boys drawn from the industrial firms and public schools of England, an opportunity of spending a week together in sport and recreation.

The campers assembled at Buckingham Palace Mews where they were entertained at luncheon, their royal host sending a message to express his regret at being unable to welcome them in person.

The camp program left little time for idleness. The morning was spent in athletic tournaments of various sorts between the 20 sections into which the camp was divided. The afternoon was devoted to football matches and bathing and in the evening the campers assembled in an enormous marquee for the night's entertainment, consisting of songs, performances by the camp jazz band, and cinema shows.

Australian Sheep Total 106,115,100

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia's latest live-stock census shows the Commonwealth has 106,115,100 sheep, the highest total since 1891. The lowest figure since records were kept was 53,000,000 in 1902.

New South Wales has the largest number, though since 1891 the flocks in this State have dropped from 62,000,000 to 53,000,000. In Victoria there has been an increase from 13,000,000 to 17,000,000, while the South Australian figure has remained stationary at about 7,500,000. West Australian flocks have increased from 2,000,000 to 9,000,000.

Australians Shipping Large Wheat Crop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Statistics indicate that wheat still maintains its position as the staple product in the chief primary industry in South Australia, cereal growing. Last season's harvest was 26,826,094 bushels. This is substantial evidence that improved methods of culture adopted by the farmers are having effect.

The acreage sown to this grain was 3,443,563, an increase of 502,203 acres. Of the total wheat crop, 21,586,031 bushels were produced from fallow land, averaging 10.75 bushels an acre. It is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels are available for export, and of this amount 12,000,000 bushels have already been shipped. The mean value of overseas shipments of wheat and flour the last five years was £7,083,235.

The yield of barley was, with one exception (1926-27), the highest ever recorded in South Australia, the average per acre being 18.53 bushels. The acreage under barley was 247,348, as against 219,491 acres for the previous season.

From the 207,266 acres sown to oats, 1,740,515 bushels were reaped. Some of the crop is cut for hay, and the quantity for 1928-29 amounted to 475,202 tons.

Despite the steady drift of population from the country to the cities, farm production has steadily increased, states the director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. The area suited to wheat culture in South Australia is estimated at 16,000,000 acres, of which 4,000,000 might be cropped annually.

Chinese Auctioneers Protest Charity Tax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING — Chinese auctioneers here are protesting at the new regulations devised to force them to give 10 per cent of their profits to charity.

Since the removal of the Capital from Peiping to Nanking a large number of public auctions have been held, as both Chinese and foreign residents have given up their homes and followed the Government southward.

In the midst of business depression, it appears that only the auctioneers have profited. The local bureau of social welfare has accordingly hit upon the plan to make the auctioneers share their profits with other businesses.

Leading Peiping auctioneers declare that this is equivalent to the collection of an income tax. Furthermore, their petition to the board reads, donations to charity should be entirely voluntary.

Another regulation to which exception is taken is one providing that auctioneers may be liable to arrest if goods sold are not as represented. The auctioneers say they have not the time or knowledge necessary to certify the kinds of wares they handle.

India Seeks Married Couples to Teach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Plans to meet the shortage of women teachers in Baroda State, not only for the girls' schools, but also for children's classes in all the primary schools by encouraging men teachers to persuade their wives to qualify as teachers were discussed at the recent educational conference here.

The conference agreed that elementary education would improve more rapidly if women could be employed as teachers in the lower classes.

As a further means of attracting women to the teaching profession, the conference decided that a larger number of stipends should be attached to the Training College for Women.

Accepting the recommendations of the conference, the Government of Baroda have issued a circular inviting applications from men teachers who wish to have their wives trained at the Training College for Women in order to qualify as teachers in the state service.

WHALING BASE IN TASMANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—The Viking Whaling Company, which for the coming season is using South Georgia as its base, is considering the question of adopting Hobart as a base. At present the N. T. Alonso Company of Norway operates in the southern seas from Hobart.

SCOTS DECLARE EQUAL LAND TAX WILL STOP WAR

Consensus at Edinburgh Is That Free Access to Soil Is Prime Necessity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — That the remedy for war, poverty, and unemployment is an enlightened land policy was one of the principal findings of the Fourth International Conference on Land Value Taxation and Free Trade convened by the International Union for Land Value Taxation.

James Scott, Member of Parliament, said a gentle tax on land values would set in motion in Scotland economic forces which would go far to solve the land question.

Of the 76,000 holdings in Scotland he said, only about 10,000 were owned by their occupants, but 734,434 acres were owned by the state. Except for this acreage the land was owned by private individuals including a large number of very large landowners.

One-fifth of the whole area was monopolized by deer forests and a further enormous area by grouse moors. Low wages were produced, he said, and unemployment intensified by the denial of the fundamental of equal opportunity of access to land. Radical reform of land taxation was the primary answer to the problems of unemployment, housing, and poverty.

An interesting summary of the results of the present system of rating of agricultural land in Scotland was given by Capt. A. McDougal, Border agriculturist. Encourage the improver, but rate the waster, he said, or, in other words, tax both alike on the land or site value.

That Henry George was a great citizens of the world, a lover of mankind, an unerring expositor of economic truth, a far-seeing statesman, and a prophet of what has happened and is happening in the world at this time, was the opinion of all those attending the conference, and was voiced by Andrew McLaren, Member of Parliament, and indorsed by the President, Charles O'Connor Hennessy of New York.

Schoolmasters Find Good Posts for Boys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the 11 years since the Headmasters' Employment Committee was formed in London many good posts have been found for boys who have completed definite secondary courses. In 1928 the number of boys placed was 1289. The committee has the names of 3000 business firms on its register.

The full fruition of the individual placings can only be seen after several years. Recently the committee learned of the rapid progress made by some of its earlier applicants. Perhaps first place may be conceded to the boy who, keen for journalism, followed the secretary's advice to take clerical work for a while and make writing his hobby. He was found employment about four years ago with the Oxford University Press and has just been appointed, at the age of 21, assistant editor to a well-known London daily newspaper at a salary of £500 per annum.

The committee urges boys to be willing to accept a low commencing salary which may be a stepping-stone to better conditions, rather than to look for a self-supporting salary in the first place.

American Craves Ice on India Flight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Miss Harriet Camac, daughter of Dr. N. B. Camac of New York, was the first woman to pay fare as a passenger on the Imperial Airways India mail route.

"No one in India seemed to want me to travel by air," she said. "Even the Imperial Airways officials were damping. No one apparently thought the journey a suitable one for a woman.

"It was a wonderful experience and infinitely a better way of coming to England from India than by sea. As an American woman I would advise the Imperial Airways to have some iced water available. Almost at every eastern port we landed one climbed from the aeroplane with a definite craving for a long, cold drink. And that, east of Alexandria, was not to be procured."

GREENLAND AIRWAY SOUGHT BY DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danish officer, Captain Herschered, has just sailed for Greenland on board the Disco for the purpose of finding good landing places for Danish aviators in Greenland with a view to a complete survey from the air of this vast country and for the benefit of the Europe and America air route of the future—if this is to be by way of Greenland, which recent experiences seem to make doubtful.

There are also some Danish natural scientists going to Greenland by the Disco, and this country is attracting increasing attention from different quarters.

FINN PROFESSOR EXTRACTS SUGAR FROM SAWDUST

Factory Established for Experimental Work Near Heidelberg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS — Mr. Hagglund, professor of wood chemistry at Abo University, has succeeded in a search which has occupied him for thirteen years, the extraction of sugar from wood. An experimental factory is now at work in Rheinau, near Heidelberg. For some time the sugar thus manufactured has been tried and found good. The proportion is large, 650 kilograms from 1000 kilograms of sawdust. These experiments have cost 50,000,000 German marks, and about 30 world patents have been taken out, costing 21 Finnmarks.

Professor Hagglund studied at the Stockholm High School as a student under Professor Euler, taking his degree in 1914 and working out a study of the chemistry of yeast for his thesis, thereafter working at the Bergviks Sulfite Factory in Halsingland. During the World War he was at the Goldschmidt works in Essen. In 1920 he was called to the Abo Academy as professor in the chemistry of forest products. The discovery is based on the work of Professor Willstatters, the Nobel Prize winner, and the method was patented before the war, but its practical solution has not been previously worked out.

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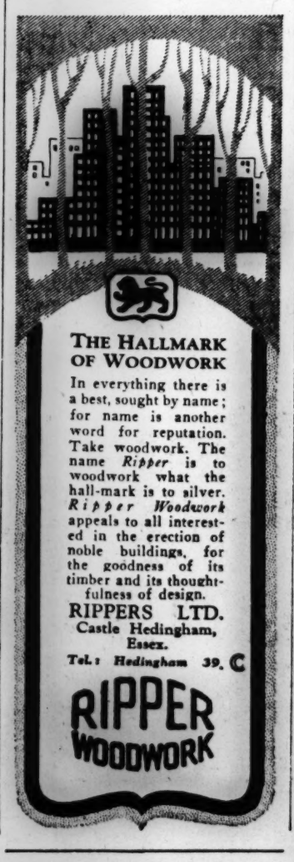
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In everything there is a best, sought by name; for name is another word for reputation. Take woodwork. The name Ripper is to woodwork what the hall-mark is to silver. Ripper Woodwork appeals to all interested in the erection of noble buildings, for the goodness of its timber and its thoughtfulness of design.
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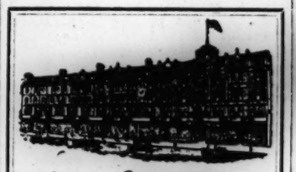

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To represent a daily newspaper in calling on national advertisers and advertising agencies throughout Great Britain. Salary basis.

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Former experience in this specific work not essential but selling experience of some kind necessary, and a knowledge of advertising is important. Box K-2331, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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More than warmth, an overcoat provides most of a boy's outward appearance in Winter. With a smartly distinctive coat, your boy can present a good front to a world always critical of parents.

Tugela, this year, offers to considerate parents four excellent styles of boys' overcoats in hard wearing materials, strongly sewn and finely finished.

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Representation is offered in those towns not already served with Tugela Clothes for Boys.
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Scientific advertising takes its rightful place in modern business as the instrument which helps two blades of grass to grow where grew a single blade.

Effective advertising needs highly skilled direction in its planning and execution. More—it needs rich experience plus clear thinking.

Thoughtful service, as given by the house of Cross-Courtenay, can find new markets and develop existing markets, so producing more blades of grass, that is, more trade.

Let us show you how we can help to develop your business. A preliminary talk—nor is the slightest obligation implied.

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ST. JAMES HOUSE
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Telephone: Cent. 1834-5 (two lines)
Telegrams: "Creative, Manchester"

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Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

The Martyrs Memorial

VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern Store with its rest rooms, writing room, cloak rooms, and
Restaurant
(Second Floor)
Overlooking the spires and Pinnacles of this famous University.
Two lifts to all Floors

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RIGHT now are you planning a career in the clouds, like Lindbergh, or will you woo the footlights? Does business beckon? Or mechanics?

These days there are so many interesting and successful vocations that being idle just isn't being done!

You who are planning careers will find the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor helpful. The schools and colleges listed in the Monitor cover nearly every vocation young men and women are interested in. Consult these advertisements freely, and, if you wish, write us for any other information you may want.

Educational Advertising appears in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Echoes From Uruguay

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

SINCE President Hoover and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh paid their good-will visits to South America, there has been a quickening of interest among the women of the United States in their sisters in these neighboring countries. What are their pastimes and diversions? How are they progressing in sports, politics, literature, art and music?

Some of these questions were recently discussed with the writer by Enrique Powers, a publicist from Uruguay, who is very anxious to correct certain erroneous impressions which seem to exist about his country.

"Although," said Mr. Powers to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Uruguay seems to be very far away—to be exact, it is 6700 miles from the United States—our women have adopted American and European customs to a great extent. They have caught the American enthusiasm for sports and movies, while European fashions and social pastimes have given them the incentive for the more frivolous portion of their life. There is an active social life in Montevideo, our capital, but the women dod not neglect the more fundamental things, for they are most charitable, homeloving and excellent wives and mothers.

Activity Without Political Privileges

"The women of Uruguay do not enter into the political arena, but they do play a part in politics, because they take active sides for whatever party the men members of their family are interested in. They have entered certain professional fields, are busy in social welfare work, architecture, music, and literature. One of the outstanding women in journalism in our country is Señora Marta del Carril, who runs in Diario la Plate a column, which is a sort of dignified advice to women on love and domestic problems. She is a nationally known figure and the women of Uruguay write to her about their domestic affairs. Selminid de Agostini is one of our noted poets.

"Education in Uruguay is modeled distinctly on the American plan, and our young girls are flocking to the Crandon Institute where American methods prevail. In this school religion does not figure in the training. Although women hold no high posts in the Government, there are men who are constantly on the qui vive for the betterment of labor conditions for both women and children. Jose Battle y Ordonez is one of the legislators who has introduced into Uruguay the eight-hour law, and the minimum wage and child labor laws. This man, too, has promoted legislation to combat poverty, for he has instituted a pension for old people. A state pension is given to all needy persons over the age of 60, so that every aged person in Uruguay is assured of a roof and food."

Mr. Powers stresses the home life in Uruguay. "Women in our country," he says, "are all home-makers. Still, labor is so inexpensive that one can secure a good servant at $20 a month. When she is engaged the mistress is always certain that she can cook dulce de leche, which is one of our most delicious desserts, and dulce de membrillo, otherwise known as the poor man's dessert which is made with guava jelly, which you Americans know well. As the Uruguayans make quite a festive occasion out of lunch, taking two hours for it, the housewife must be in readiness with a complete meal in the middle of the day, when her husband comes home. She will often prepare for him puchero, which is very much like a pot roast, although it is combined with vegetables.

"Our women secure their smartest clothes in Paris and their sports wear in England. They carry their clothes particularly well and take beautiful care of their hair."

Movies Promote Understanding

Mr. Powers said that, although women in his country had made a success in teaching, music and educational endeavors, he did not feel that the country was prepared as yet to accept women in large business enterprises. He did speak with pride, however, of one of his countrywomen, Dr. Paulina Luisi, who was sent as a representative to the League of Nations, and who was aiming to do her utmost for the betterment of women of South America.

"Outside of their social, home and educational talents," went on Mr. Powers, "our women are great dancers, and are prettiest when dancing El Perconne, which is a square dance. Our men are poets, and often at these dances you will see them inscribing some lovely verse on the fans of their partners. Our women, too, are constantly reviving the folklore of our country, which is most extensive, and in their social pastimes they engage in singing and portraying in tableau form the history of the Nation. The girls are as good guitar players as the men, but that does not detract from their ability in modern sports, for they are quite as efficient with the golf stick or tennis racket as they are when displaying their musical genius.

"In our apartments we have modern improvements, such as gas and electric refrigeration and other up-to-date innovations which you have in the United States. We are conscious of a great bond between us, and we feel that the motion picture is getting us better acquainted. Through the photoplay we are learning American customs and are thus breaking down age-old traditions which otherwise might have persisted for centuries."

Women's Organizations

IN THE Kentucky Club Woman, Mrs. Jessie S. Miner has the following to say about a club in Sweden:

One of the interesting outposts of our far-flung club line is Stockholm. Here about 40 American women, the majority permanent residents married to Swedes, with a few wives of American officials and American business men, enjoy a federated club. The club was organized in 1911 at the suggestion of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Its object is to bring together the American-born women residing in Sweden for companionship and friendship.

It is a friendly little club, a satisfaction both to its members and to transient American women.

* * *

According to the Tidewater Trail of Virginia the wife of one of the professors at Robert College in Constantinople says that the servant problem holds no problem for the American woman living in Constantinople. The most efficient and devoted of cooks feels generously paid at $10 a month, while other servants are paid in proportion. Still more extraordinary is the fact that servants are delighted with the announcement of expected guests, or even of an impending social function on a large scale. They assume personal responsibility for all social gatherings and take deep pride in making them successful.

* * *

Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, chairman of press and publicity in the clubs of Pennsylvania has asked, through the pages of The Messenger, all the club women of her state to be alert during the vacation season in catching any club news which should be passed on to other women this fall. She says: "What we bring to our publicity work next fall will depend somewhat upon how much we think about it and study for it during the vacation." She reminds them that Mrs. Thomas G. Winter once said, "Only a small part of the wonderful things that clubs are doing ever reaches the press," and asks that this may not be true in Pennsylvania. In closing her article she says:

"The press is a world-builder. The part that clubs add to this structure depends upon the amount of publicity given their fine activities. If there is one thing that your club has done that would add to the betterment of the world that has not yet been published, send it to a publication today."

It is interesting to note that the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs has added a department called the "Better Magazines Section." The chairman, Mrs. Ross Anderson, outlines the ambitions of the section in The Messenger, saying that the promotion of better reading habits is to be the aim of the section, and suggesting that clubs have programs creating interest in better magazines; that they post lists of approved magazines in the club rooms, and determine whether the reading rooms of the local schools are supplied with a good class of magazines.

She suggests that the elimination of undesirable magazines must be handled with the utmost judgment and tact. Under no condition should any publicity be given to the activity or mention be made of the magazines in question. It is considered advisable for a committee from each club to make an examination of news stands for the purpose of ascertaining the type of magazines on sale. The first survey, obviously, should be in the neighborhood of schools. If magazines are found which are deemed to be objectionable note should be made quietly, without calling attention to them, and if possible a copy purchased. This note, giving the name and location of the dealer, together with a copy of the magazine, should be sent to the chairman in charge of the work. If no copy can be purchased, send title and name of the dealer.

Miss Yootha Rose, Designer of Stage Costumes and Scenery.

Designer of Stage Scenery and Frocks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE conclusion of the first night, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, of that gay comic opera, "La Vie Parisienne," the adapter and composer made their bow and Sir Nigel Playfair said, "Now I will introduce to you the designer of the scenery and the costumes." With that he led Miss Yootha Rose out from among the chorus (all of them really principals) and brought her forward. What an ovation she received!

Indeed, was not her brilliant color scheme in the first scene on a cross-channel boat, with multi-hued trunks piled in pyramids on either side the deck, responsible for the fact that when the curtain went up and before a word was uttered the audience felt that they were in for an amusing time?

The frocks, too, were full of fun. Probably no period of dress lends itself better to humorous exaggeration than that of the Victorian era with its flouncings and pipings, ruches and ribbons, buttons and frills, its vast crinolines and ridiculous little elastic-sided boots, its brightly tinted gloves, its beehive bonnets and pork-pie hats.

A Phenomenal Début

"I have always loved drawing and designing," Miss Rose told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and have always designed my own dresses in character dances and burlesques. When I was quite a child I did a whole show at Devonshire House for a charity.

"I have never had any art training," she added. "I sent in some dress designs to Sir Nigel Playfair, and he approved of them, and I was told that when I did the dresses he would want me to do all the scenery as well, and that he would require four complete sets and a drop cloth by Christmas Eve. That left me only 3½ weeks. It had all to be done to scale and I only had the book to read and a map of the stage worked out to a half-inch scale.

"Well, I sat down and worked like anything. I went to the British Museum and various other museums and looked up old fashion books, though I couldn't spare much time to sit over books, and a few old family photographs also helped me. I originally designed as many as 70 dresses, but only 35 are actually used. It was really a test, because I was allowed to have the whole thing back to revise."

A Daring Costume

Perhaps the most brilliant success, in a double sense, in the play, is the flame-colored velvet gown with ruches of white taffetas edged with petunia and worn with veredian-green boots, by Miss Kathlyn Hilliard in the cabaret scene.

"It sounds extraordinary," said Miss Rose, in describing it. "Miss Hilliard was horrified at first, and said that she could not possibly wear it with her hair, which is red. But I said, 'Wait until it is on the stage and you will find that it is the dress of the whole show.' And it is."

Miss Rose's knowledge and experience of stage requirements are an immense help to her in designing both scenery and costumes.

"There are all sorts of little tiny trimmings that would have looked lovely in a room," she said, "but I had to enlarge and exaggerate them, as I found that I got the period much better in this way. I have always been very particular as to right period and detail. I had to supervise the dresses and we were obliged to go all over London to get the right materials and nothing was bought until I had passed it. I have used a terrific lot of color in the show and doubt if so much color has ever been blended together before."

To Express Each Rôle

Each dress is evidently thought out to fit not only the time but the individual character. The frocks worn by Miss Hilliard as the French dressmaker are definitely Parisian, while the "British matron" is represented in the royal-blue pelisse and yellow, jade-lined bonnet tied under the chin with wide ribbon strings, worn by Miss Vivienne Chatterton as Mrs. Farquharson.

Her daughters the precise English "mees" with her mother's "conscience," is most characteristically attired in a red tartan taffeta that might have been unearthed from a trunk in a garret, but must in reality have been hard to find in a shop.

The men's dresses Miss Rose found more difficult on account of the scarcity of available information about them, but she has managed to make them perhaps even more humorous than those of the women.

Humorous Scenery

The scenery, as has been said, is amusing as the frocks, from the already mentioned channel boat with a canary-colored funnel to the last scene in the Paris dressmaker's showroom. Particularly clever in the drop scene at the beginning of the second act of the Salon that has a door let in at an angle in such a way as to give the effect of a full set.

Miss Yootha Rose is very young still and should have a future before her in providing scenery and dresses which will add to the comedy of any comic opera.

Women of the American Colonies

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

NOWADAYS, when one pauses for a moment before the beautifully decorated windows of some large department store or specialty shop, and sees the carefully dressed wax figures on display, one gives scant thought to the woman of Colonial days who eagerly examined the London dolls—or "babies" as they were called—dressed and sent over to the colonies to show off the latest fashions.

Certainly it would seem very odd to women of today if they were obliged to pay a fee to find out what were the latest styles. But in 1733 this interesting advertisement appeared in the New England Weekly Journal: "To be seen at Mrs. Hannah Teatts Mantua Maker at the Head of Summer Street Boston a Baby drest after the newest Fashion of Mantues . . . & everything belonging to a dress. Latilly arrived . . . from London, any Ladies that desire to sell it may either come or send, she will be ready to wait on 'em, if they come to the House it is Five Shilling & if she waits on 'em it is Seven Shilling."

And Colonial maids and matrons were ready and eager to pay five or seven shillings, as the case might be, for the privilege of examining the "Baby" and finding out the newest fashion of "everything belonging to a dress," for this practice continued until after Revolutionary times.

When the doll had been carefully examined, no doubt Mistress Hannah Teatts was quite ready to get to work at designing "tayloring," or "manto making" for "any Ladies that desired."

In the Boston Newsletter of March 27, 1729, a very versatile designer and "manto maker" advertises as follows: "Lately come from London, Mrs. E. Atkinson, who designs the making of Mantos and Riding dresses after the newest fashion, the taking in of all sorts of Milliinary Work, teaching Young Ladies all sorts of Works, and dressing of Heads and cutting of Hair." Truly a most accomplished woman in "all sorts of Works," and the "cutting of Hair" sounds exceedingly modern, different though the styles of "cutting" may have been.

But these "tayloresses" did not confine their activities to making gowns and "mantos" for the ladies. One finds advertisements that tell of enterprising women who did "gentlemen's tayloring" as well.

Mary Canaan of Philadelphia evidently owned a large tailoring establishment, for one finds this advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette of Dec. 22, 1763: "Mary Canaan . . . proposes to carry on the business of her late Husband [Charles Canaan Taylor] with some sober qualified workmen they brought from England with them, and will esteem it a singular Favour is such, who were so kind to encourage her husband by their Employ in his first setting up in this City, would continue their custom, and will be obliged to any others to favour her with their Employ, as she hopes to be enabled to support herself and Family, and all Endeavour will be used to render her Employers Satisfaction." And following this straightforward plea for "custom" comes the alluring "N. B. She has some Cloths and Trimmings of sundry kinds."

Allied to this business of "tayloring" and "everything belonging to a dress" was that of dyer and cleaner Sarah Brown of Philadelphia announces that at her place of business "all persons may have all sorts of silks, quilted coats and gowns, silk, steckings, gloves, and camlet clokes scower'd dy'd and dressed; burdets and tabbies water'd; men's clothes dry and wet scower'd, linnen and cotton dy'd blue, green, or yellow. Likewise mildew or stains taken out of pieces of silks or stuffs, or worsteds that are damaged at sea; all sorts of worsteds scower'd and pressed; all which works will be perform'd, in the most speedy, and after the most reasonable manner."

Evidently the "speedy and reasonable manner" in which clothing was "dry and wet scower'd dy'd dressed and pressed" won the approval of the public, and Sarah Brown's establishment prospered, for she continued to advertise over a considerable period of years.

It is pleasant to think of these Colonial business women at work supplying "everything belonging to a dress" and keeping the warbrobes of the time "dry and wet scower'd, dy'd, dressed and pressed."

This is the fifth of six articles on Business Women of the American Colonies. The last will be published next Tuesday.

A SODA FOUNTAIN IN YOUR HOME

With the Sparklet Syphon and Sparklet Bulbs your own drinking water can be changed in a few minutes into delicious charged water.
This eliminates the nuisance of storing both full and empty bottles.
Write us for 33 recipes for sparkling beverages and ice creams.
Sparklet Syphon, including 12 bulbs for reload, $6

H. A. SPIEGEL, Jr., Dept. C.S.M.
355 Harris Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

At Last! — A WAY TO USE YOUR SPARE TIME PROFITABLY!

PLEASANT, dignified work! Profitable, too! You simply represent us in your locality. You show nationally famous Grace Graham Corsets and garments, using demonstration equipment we furnish. Special modern features make these garments readily salable. Promotion and increased earnings if you succeed. Actual experience not necessary, but preferred.

WRITE AT ONCE!

We require 100 more ambitious ladies for our staff. Kindly write for full facts at once. Without obligation, write for colorful booklet "Your Spare Time Made Profitable as a Grace Graham Home Service Worker" which shows latest foundation garment styles and other interesting facts. Grace Graham Co., Suite H-18, Springfield, Mass.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP

Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble.
Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail.
Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Run a Tea room — Managers Wanted

Prepare yourself in spare time for well paid position or to open your own tea room. Graduates trained by our practical new methods in demand everywhere. Our methods are enabling others to earn handsome incomes every year. Tea room work offers you a real opportunity. Free booklet. Address Ware School of Tea Room Management, Dept. 23, 52 West 39th St., New York.

The Pure Fruit Food
Ocean Spray
READY-TO-SERVE
Cranberry Sauce
A dark red sauce means vine-ripened Cape Cod Cranberries

VAL-KY-RO
A Treat that Children Love!

YOUNG FOLKS are particularly fond of this unusual kind of bread. And you couldn't give them a more wholesome food. VAL-KY-RO *Crispbread* is made of whole, unwinnowed wheat. Its crusty texture gives little teeth the resistance they need, and its pure goodness is an aid to growing bodies.

Even between meals, *Crispbread* won't take the edge off little appetites. Delicious with butter, cheese or preserves. Ideal with salads. Try it!

At Good Grocers Everywhere

HUNTLEY & PALMERS LTD.
60 WARREN STREET NEW YORK

Made from the finest unwinnowed English wheat

Real English CRISP BREAD

It's the *real thing!*

THERE is nothing like a dessert, or a salad, made with *real* gelatine—not a jelly powder that has ready-made, straight-from-the-package flavoring and coloring—but *real* gelatine—KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. Try this plain, pure, wholesome gelatine—combine it with *real* foods that have *real* food flavor and food value. Try it, for example, in combination with fruits and vegetables, in this easy-to-make:

"GOLDEN SALAD"
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 cup pineapple juice, ¼ cup mild vinegar, ⅓ cup orange juice, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup oranges, cut in small pieces, 1½ cups cooked pineapple, cut in small pieces; 1 medium-sized carrot (grated on a coarse grater); few grains salt.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Dissolve in hot pineapple juice, and add sugar, salt, orange juice and vinegar. When jelly begins to thicken, add other ingredients. Turn into wet mold and chill. If individual molds are used, place one teaspoonful of clear jelly in bottom of mold. When nearly firm, place on it one tablespoonful of thick mayonnaise. When this is firm, fill mold with salad mixture.

Send for free books—real surprises for your kitchen library. Just mention your Grocer's name. Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., 800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX *is the real* GELATINE

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Because of its realistic pictures of everyday life and social customs in medieval England.
2. The automobile industry.
3. Chicago.
4. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
5. In the American college.

Is It Any Wonder They Get Hungry?

Little athletes certainly do work up good appetites. And what mother is not conscious of her responsibility in providing clean and wholesome food for her family?

THE MONARCH Trade Mark on foods is a guarantee of purity, cleanliness, flavor and excellence. There are more than 250 items in the line of Monarch Super-Quality Foods, and each and every one has outstanding high character.

Just compare Monarch Canned Fruits and Vegetables with others and note the difference. Have you tried Monarch Spinach? Or Monarch Asparagus? Or Monarch Sweet Corn? Or Monarch Peas?

Catsup Chili Sauce Spices Baking Powder
Flavoring Extracts Canned Fruits Canned Vegetables
Canned Fish Canned Meats Salad Dressing Soups
Cereals Preserves Jellies Cooked Spaghetti
Yankee Beans Cake Flour Evaporated Fruits
Olive Oil Mustard Jelly Powder Chow Chow
Pickles Peanut Butter Grape Juice Orange Marmalade
Ripe Olives

AND THE MONARCH TEENIE WEENIE SPECIALTIES

Toffies Peanut Butter Sardines Pop Corn
Wheathearts Sweet Pickles Mixed Pickles
Sweet Chow Sweet Relish Asparagus Sweet Corn
Stringless Beans Lima Beans Sweet Peas
Early June Peas Diced Carrots Diced Beets

You will find Monarch quality food products sold exclusively thru men who own and operate their own stores. It is well worth your time to look for one of the 50,000 merchants handling Monarch food products.

MONARCH FOODS

REID, MURDOCH & CO. *(Established 1853)*
Chicago New York Boston Pittsburgh Wilkes-Barre
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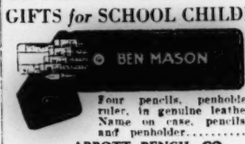
THE HIGHEST QUALITY — TRADE MARK REGISTERED

GIFTS *for* SCHOOL CHILDREN



Four pencils, penholder and ruler, in genuine leather case. Name on case, pencils, ruler and penholder.....$1.00

ABBOTT PENCIL CO.
150 W. Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

START THE BABY WITH HOME PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL

Cut several years from your child's school period, yet give a sound education. You can do this if you start early enough with the Eureka system. We will show you how to accomplish this right in your OWN HOME. Send for literature showing remarkable results. Give age of child.

EUREKA SYSTEM OF CHILD EDUCATION
311 West 44th St., New York City

Tropical Delicacies to Delight You!

For your own table, or for Gifts, we recommend MRS. COOKE'S PERSONAL SELECTION of appetizing Florida products, containing large jar each of:

Guava Jelly — Hearts of Grapefruit
J-Fruit Marmalade — Papaya-Nut Conserve
Orange Juice for 6 glasses
One pound Crystal-Peel

All for $3.65 Postpaid
(Add 20c postage west of the Mississippi)
Order yours now. Ask for booklet of other Tropical Treats.

FLORIDA NATURAL PRODUCTS CO.
Box 1133-S, Tampa, Florida

Tarragon Vinegar

made from the fresh Tarragon harvest

Have you tasted vinegar made from *freshly gathered* Tarragon?

We grow Tarragon in England specially, so that our Tarragon vinegar shall have the fragrance and gayety of the fresh cut plant in every drop. That is why it delights you with its exquisite flavour—and adds charm to salads as no other Tarragon vinegar can.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
the name that is known to the ends of the earth

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Ltd., London, England

EDUCATIONAL

Great Need for Automobile Body Designs—Builders Want a School

By WILLIAM H. McMAHON

REALIZING that coachmakers are needed in the American automobile industry, manufacturers are grouping together to found a suitable school where special training in body designing can be obtained, under the tutelage of competent artisans. This school will be financed entirely within the industry and the young men and women who make the grade will find plenty of chances to use their talents profitably.

For over 25 years the American automotive industry has gone ahead content to develop great power plants without stopping to realize that the day would come when design must be considered in meeting sales resistance. At the present time there are about a scant dozen whose names mean something to the trade when body design is considered. Millions of dollars have been spent making the names Fisher, Fleetwood, Willoughby, Judkins and LeBaron famous in this country, but beyond this group very few have been recognized as competent coachmakers. But the demand for their services is so great that very little time can be given to research work in the shops of the European designers wohse smart models cause favorable comment wherever shown.

How It Is Done in Great Britain

In Great Britain, drawing and handicraft competitions, sponsored by the Worshipful Company of Coachmakers of London, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and the Institute of British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers, are held every year to determine the fitness of artists and artisans to follow on in the footsteps of the most competent coachmakers in the European automotive industry.

A few years ago American automobile manufacturers began to realize that the model of a tin can on wheels would hardly satisfy the young people rapidly coming into the automotive picture. They demanded speed, smart lines and color. Power, precision and perspicacity might do for the older folks, but youth approaches the salesroom with independence of ideas and wants.

After draining the custom body field practically dry of designers, manufacturers began to employ artists from other fields or directly from the art schools. While these men and women produced some beautiful pictures, they lacked the background of practical experience in motor vehicle construction. They did not have that intimate knowledge of the craft so necessary in the engineering field.

It has been said that designers are born and cannot be made, but in the automotive industry it can truthfully be said that ideas can be conceived in quantity, but the quality must be gained through intensive application in the factory.

Lately, American manufacturers have begun to draw on Europe for help in designing and drafting, but this is not so satisfactory as employing practical coachmakesrs who can design bodies according to accepted ideas on this side of the ocean.

French, English, Belgian, Spanish and Italian automobiles are distinctive, with each one having delightfully individual characteristics. Sunbeam, Citreon, Renaud, Fiat, Lancaster, Rolls Royce, Hispano-Sueza and other well-known European models, each of which brings up a picture which is individual in every respect. One would never mistake a Renaud for a Fiat on the road. Yet American cars built by the group system could, with a few minor exceptions, have been poured out of one mold and given separate names to distinguish them.

The big technical schools in stressing power have not encouraged the art of coachmaking. As an instance of how lacking the American industry is for practical body ideas the following can be read with interest.

Some few years ago, Weymann, the English coachmaker, evolved a plan for an all-weather body, part of which would be made from the heavy canvas which could be folded back without excessive creasing or tendency to crack. He called this body the Weymann fabric all-weather top and even today his name is used when this style is followed.

A Present Recourse

Instead of fashioning a body here in America which would be individual in all respects, our designers employed the Weymann top as a motif for their vehicles. The result has been that almost every American manufacturer from Ford to Cadillac has used the English idea for at least one model. The only reason this has been done over here is because we have no automobile body designers who know the fine points of coachmaking so well they can develop an entirely original American body.

Our custom body builders are turning out cars which are a credit to this country. They are busy supplying the needs of a favored few. The first part of the year the Duesenberg was shown at the New York show. Before the month of January was over the entire Duesenberg line of cars, averaging around $10,000 apiece, was sold to customers who demanded individual models. This took at least one good designer out of the market with no one to replace him. What we need is just what the manufacturers are now planning, namely, a school where originality of design can be merged with practical coachmaking. These look for the really great American automobile, with each maker having his own individuality developed to its utmost.

One Corner of the Popular Millinery Class, Atlanta Opportunity School.

Opportunity School in Atlanta Asked to Give Countless Courses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Atlanta, Ga.

THE Opportunity School in Atlanta, Ga., has almost no rules or restrictions. Imagine a school with no maximum age limit, whose youngest pupil is 14 and learning the modern way of using the three R's while she studies to become a milliner's apprentice, and whose oldest is a grandmother spending half of each day learning to do a certain kind of fine needlework. Imagine a school where housewives can go several hours each day and learn a wage-earning occupation without neglecting home duties, where wage earners can devote an hour or two a day (while holding their present jobs) to supplementary education or training, or where a new line can be taken while holding on to the old, and where, after training or before, one is helped to get suitable employment.

Perhaps you will find it hard to believe, as I did, that a school which avowedly adjusts itself to the student has so quickly become a part of any public school system; a school built up, bit by bit, almost without precedent, on the unstandardized needs of human beings; a school kept going from 7:30 to 6 by relays of teachers, and where pupils come when they can; a school, indeed, whose functions are peculiar (and yet perfectly logical) in that they are designed to meet the especial needs engendered by local conditions. This Opportunity School and the one in Denver operate along similar lines.

In February, 1921, a plan was formulated by J. F. Cannon, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Mrs. Annie T. Wise, principal of the Atlanta Commercial Girls' High School, and Miss E. Page Tucker, Y. W. C. A. employment secretary, and tried out in the annex to the Commercial High School with one teacher and 12 students enrolled to study business English, arithmetic, penmanship and spelling really a continuation class in grammar school work). The class occupied one hour a day, and the teacher spent much of her time blazing the trail, visiting the students at their work, and getting in touch with their employers. The very first registrant was an elevator boy ambitious to become a stenographer. He is now a stenographer in government employ.

During the first four months of 1921, 102 applicants were enrolled; the second year, 775, and the third year, 1775, since which time the growth of the school has been marked not so much by more numbers of applicants for the studies and trades already being taught but by an insistent demand for additional subjects. To meet the most urgent of these, new courses had to be developed rapidly. The second year salesmanship was added in response to insistent demand, classes being taught in department stores (training in or near the job having been found to be productive of best results). Then stenography, typing, bookkeeping, English and history were added; and a little later classes in office practice, millinery, dressmaking, beauty parlor work (a trade class) and Americanization. The first principal simply groped her way along, giving a great deal of leeway to applicants, and trying to discover their greatest needs and provide for them in logical order. During the first year it was found that one-third of the applicants were employed, but since, the percentage of employed and unemployed attending school has been more nearly 50-50.

The City of Atlanta has for several years been in the throes of an educational upheaval, preparatory to a very necessary expansion of its school program, due to a combination of causes—the unprecedented growth of the city, petty politics and unwise tax laws. So that, the Opportunity School, while nominally a part of the public school system, has had to take "pot luck." The Federal Vocational Act does not provide funds for housing, equipment, supplies, or supervision—only for a teaching force. The City of Atlanta pays one-half of the teaching expense, and the other half is paid by the State Vocational Board. The salary of a clerk, registrar and part of the salary of the principal are not provided for under the Federal Vocational Act. There are now eleven teachers, a vocational counselor and principal.

On account of inadequate funds to provide quarters and its rapid growth during the first year, classes were held in four or five different buildings; there was no office space whatever, almost no stockroom space and many of the rooms were without proper heat, light or ventilation. Next year the space was enlarged but the discomforts remained; also the enrollment increased all out of proportion to the added facilities. For the past two years classes have been scattered over various buildings in different parts of the city, causing great discomfort and inconvenience to both teachers and pupils, while work on a new building that is to house the "Opp" school in decency and comfort has been held up—for reasons too complicated to be readily arrived at.

In spite of all these handicaps 57 varieties of students of all ages flocked to classes in overwhelming numbers; applicants continue to besiege the registrar for more courses in interior decorating and commercial art and illustrating and retouching; and ambitious boys, looking ahead to Atlanta's inevitable industrial growth, urge haste in getting ready trade extension classes.

At the Atlanta Opportunity School a sort of Hull House atmosphere pervades, due, no doubt, to the absence of the old-fashioned school atmosphere, with its patronage and compulsion. Instead, eager, alert teachers radiate a spirit of genuine helpfulness. Entrance requirements are liberal. "We would rather lose a little time letting the pupil find his place than to lose the opportunity of getting him as a student," said the principal.

"We try to find out by friendly contact what he wants to do, and then we help him to do it," she continued. The only expense is a registration fee of $1. Adults as well as children over 14 are admitted. The idea is that anybody with either a literary or a vocational handicap should be provided gratis with the means of overcoming it. Courses are flexible, and any person can enter at any time of the day and register and start right in, since instruction is largely individual.

The Parent

Millburn, New Jersey.

Dear Monitor Readers:

The Monitor furnishes me with daily reading, traveling—in fact with many contacts that a busy mother is unable to make otherwise. It has such a fund of wealth for every one of its readers along every commendable line. Indeed I am grateful for it.

I have one baby boy just a year old. Many problems have found solution in some experience related in the Monitor. One thing I have watched and for which I am grateful is the little fuss he makes over bumps and falls. By my paying little or no attention to them he does not notice them. If a mother kisses the bump and shows much human sympathy the child knows just where it hurts and how much, and therefore cries. It is my hope that later through these lessons my baby will not come running to me with his troubles, but will lean on his own understanding.

My husband and I are much interested in photography. We would like to exchange pictures with anyone who would care to. I am an "aviation enthusiast," although I have never flown. I hope to soon. As I have never traveled anywhere except in New England, I would enjoy hearing from anyone anywhere. (Mrs.) N. F. C.

* * *

Belleville, Ont., Canada

Dear Editor:

As a reader of almost all the different departments of the Monitor, also as a parent, I feel I should send in my thanks, as so many mothers do.

Our little girl loves Snubs and the Sundial. The Monday page is eagerly watched for. She recently pointed to the jokes and said, "I'm getting to know those now." Being seven years old and fond of reading, and used to the different parts of the Monitor, I know she will find it a great help all along the way.

An editorial of June 28 speaks about a university woman's ideas on dishwashing. I might say to those interested that it works out fine in a small family to wash them once a day and never more than twice. The same amount of heat, water, soap, etc., used for one operation will do the three, and one finds also less aprons and towels to wash. If there is anything that might tarnish the silver, just run the cold water over them and lay them aside.

To show how assuring all the different departments are and how usable, just recently I made a flowered voile dress and put on it in rather an unusual way a collar and cuff set over seven years old. It looked very nice but I wondered if it would pass for present fashions, next day the fashion page of the Monitor had a cut almost exactly like it as one of the newest styles.

When our little girl was small I read in the Monitor about giving children a weekly allowance, adopted the plan and it has worked out very satisfactorily. A child using its own money soon learns not to expect things so often, knowing it takes nickels and dimes and that when theirs are gone they have to wait for their income. It is wise also to teach them never to use their last nickel before another week's money comes in. The Home Forum is a daily delight and many a problem has been lifted through the study of the right hand corner.

The articles by O. S. are always watched for. How wonderful to be able to write so easily about anything from fountain pens to beautiful sunsets!

With thanks for the many Monitor letters that have helped me.

(Mrs.) L. P.

* * *

Value of Good Example

One of the greatest assets which anyone can have is perseverance, the ability to continue in an activity even under discouraging conditions. In our present age, it is vitally important for children to begin early to cultivate this habit which is one of the foundation stones to success in any enterprise.

In learning the lessons of life, the value of an example is of great importance. To force a child to persevere may produce the immediate result desired but it may leave a dislike for that particular kind of activity. The result can often be achieved more harmoniously through the example of parents or friends.

There was a little lad, named John, whose parents had bought a new home in the country. Before moving in there were some alterations necessary, and one Saturday afternoon, John, his older brother and their father went to remove a partition between two rooms. As John stood and watched his brother work, knocking off the plaster and sawing the boards, he was impressed with his brother's attitude toward the job. The older boy worked faithfully and eagerly, and the gap in the partition grew rapidly. Not until the wall was completely demolished did the brother stop; and then, with a sense of something accomplished, turned to John and said: "This is the way to do it, boy. Never give up until it is all done."

This example remained so vividly a part of John's experience, that throughout his future activities in school and in business, he has never forgotten it. Whenever a problem arose, which seemed difficult, long or tiresome, the picture of his older brother working till the end flashed into his consciousness, and needless to say, inspired him with new interest and effort until the job was done. Such is the value of a good example. H. M.

Getting Rid of Useless Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis

OLD methods of teaching young people are severely arraigned by C. A. Prosser, director of Dunwoody Industrial Institute of Minneapolis, in a new book on education, "Have We Kept the Faith?" which he has written in collaboration with C. R. Allen.

"What we need is less lecturing, less cramming and more teaching in our educational system," Dr. Prosser writes. "We need to boil down the mass of useless information we are giving our youth to what are the really essential and vital facts of life, and the same process should be followed with ideas.

"In almost every high school in America, geometry is taught and must be taken by all students if they expect to graduate. Unless the student happens to turn out to be an engineer or draftsman, the chances are more than 99 out of 100 he will never have an occasion to use the kind of plane geometry which he was supposed to learn at school."

The only reason geometry, for instance, is retained as a course of study, Dr. Prosser says, is that it is a survival of the time when it was believed to be the best agency for training the faculty of logical reasoning, according to the theory of John Locke.

"The dominating dead" are being followed by teachers, the author writes. For centuries schools have been taught on that basis; therefore it is the correct way, he says.

Dr. Prosser has drawn a list of "don'ts" for school programs. A partial list of these subjects includes: Studying formal grammar instead of practicing the better use of our mother tongue; committing to memory definitions which are not in the slightest degree comprehensible to children; learning arithmetic through abstract problems; making literal instead of free translations in foreign languages; learning to spell long lists of catchwords whose meaning children do not understand and which the great mass will never have occasion to use; "learning only what the book says"; use of the formal lecture and the formal recitation as "teaching" and "learning" one thing by studying another.

Dr. Prosser also criticizes practices of teaching everyone in a group, measuring everyone by the same standard and rating the efficiency and pay of teachers by degrees they hold and not by the results they obtain.

Education and democracy are closely knit, the Dunwoody professor declares. In a chapter on "Why Everybody Must Be Educated," he sets forth: "Education, the training of people so they can think and act for themselves intelligently, is the real defensive as well as the real progressive weapon of democracy.

"The American school system should be conducted as a business enterprise and not as a philanthropy. The trouble with too much educational work is that it is looked upon as a generous gift to grateful people made with such good intentions that it must be good and hence should never be questioned or criticized."

The Nation is engaged in a struggle to do four things in education, Dr. Prosser states. They are: Restate educational aims in terms of a new social conception of the purposes of a democracy; impose these aims on the school; get a program for the schools which will realize these aims, and "put over" that program.

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THE HOME FORUM

Recollected in Tranquillity"

HOW gracious and ample a phrase, this simple but eloquent description of the act of memory in moments of repose! It breathes of peace and content, expressive of such moments in anyone's experience. In its original setting, as you may recall, the poet was making the definite effort to illumine something of the mystery in the process from which poetry springs. Nothing less than the very inner origin of poesy, itself, Wordsworth affirmed, was "emotion recollected in tranquillity." Perhaps this interpretation has been obscured, perhaps accepted as a happily phrased commonplace, because so many other poetic theories of Wordsworth have appeared far more original and challenging. The critics have emphasized not only his revolutionary doctrine of the abandonment of a special poetic diction and the adoption of the language of everyday living, but particularly his description of true verse as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings." Nothing, however, could so misrepresent Wordsworth's whole conception of poetry as to accept this interpretation by itself without grasping the other and essential part of the mysterious act of the imagination out of which the poetic phrase or line or the whole poem is born.

Wordsworth would have us understand that the mere impulse to expression arising from emotion is not capable of becoming translated into the language of verse in the state of the original unstable excitement. Time must elapse. Memory must begin its wondrous work of transformation; that "spontaneous overflow" must yield to the quietude of the heart. In his own exact words then,—"The emotion is contemplated till, by a species of reaction, the tranquillity gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was before the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced."

Does this appear to be only a self-evident description of the inner process of the shaping of poetry, however skillfully it may be expressed? Does Wordsworth appear to be voicing only what is apparent to anyone who gives even a slight thought to the manner in which poetry comes into being?

If we see in this description merely a reminder that memory is the obviously necessary source of the content of literature, then of course we shall find nothing novel in the analysis. For the endless reservoir of recollection is one of the commonest themes of the poets themselves. And many a one has celebrated the joy and solace or the sorrow which memory has revived for him. When further we realize that in the strictest sense the present in one fleeting instant immediately becomes the unchangeable past and is preserved for us only by memory itself, we are forcibly reminded of our complete dependence upon this mysterious power of recalling everything in experience except the speeding moment of the Here and Now.

Yet far more than such a reminder lies deep in Wordsworth's meaning. In the four words, "emotion recollected in tranquillity," I venture to say lies the very heart of the creed to which he devoted his whole force. In this, rather than in the original and appealing theory of simple language, centers his greatest contribution to our understanding of the nature of poetry. By close reading of his several memorable essays we may, I believe, find scattered passages and allusions which illuminate with new light our significant phrase and so fall into a natural design which in itself constitutes a profound interpretation of the poetic process. One of the most important of these is Wordsworth's effort to answer the question of the unique distinguishing power of the poet. This he finds to be "a disposition to be affected more than other men by absent things as if they were present; an ability of conjuring up in himself passions . . . whence, and from practice, he has acquired a greater readiness and power in expressing what he thinks and feels, and especially those thoughts and feelings which . . . arise in him without immediate external excitement."

It is this ability of "conjuring up in himself" which is merely a way of picturing the active operation of memory. More commonly perhaps, we should think of the power to be affected by absent things as if they were present as nothing else than the exercise of the imagination. But this power which is so generally held to be the essence of the poetic faculty is dependent upon the capacity to recollect the images which imagination shapes into new forms.

It was no mere theory that Wordsworth so carefully worked out in various places, more conspicuously perhaps than any other poet. He is the practical exponent of recollection. From the very beginning of his career he turned back constantly to the scenes and experiences of his impressionable childhood, whence he drew so many of the pictures in the poems of later years. In the first famous volume of the Lyrical Ballads his most important poem sprang from the impulse to express the revival of the memories which had remained so vivid since he had last viewed the valley of the Wye above Tintern Abbey. You remember the inspiration of these "Lines:"

Five years have past; five summers, with the length
Of five long winters! and again I hear
These waters, rolling from their mountain-springs
With a soft inland murmur. —Once again
Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
That on a wild secluded scene impress
Thoughts of more deep seclusion.

But it is not the scenes themselves which he would elaborate, rather the effect upon him during the years of absence.

These beauteous forms,
Through a long absence, have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye;
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart
With tranquil restoration.

Throughout the rest of the poem he unfolds, as no poet had ever done before, the power of all natural influences to minister through the medium of memory. Even to the uttermost bound of the years, he has said,—

Thy memory be as a dwelling-place
For all sweet sounds and harmonies.

Does not the Prelude also take on new meaning as the fullest revelation of any poet's experience in the light of this living creed which possessed him?

To characterize him as a poet of recollection, however, does not distinguish him from other poets who have erected many a memorial to memory. The significant word in Wordsworth's unique interpretation is tranquillity. To many it will appear surprising and even ironical for the great Romanticist to be found voicing the very essence of the classical temper. It becomes all the more significant when we recall that ancient classical theory never definitely expressed this necessity, although all forms of classic art show in themselves that complete restraint and repose which more than any other one quality makes it classic. Thus by the sheer force of his own sensitive imagination and searching insight he divined the true impulse of "controlled" or classic art, while emphasizing the motive of emotion, one of the main springs and often the origin of romantic expression. His simple yet eloquent phrase then voices nothing less than an inspired balance between the two contrasting traditional modes of human expression, as indeed Wordsworth's own poetry often shows the same mediation. Both in his memorable creed and in its memorable artistic embodiment he went far in solving one of the greatest of practical æsthetic problems, the reconcilement of vitality and repose.

P. K.

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Exiles

Banished from pleasant Edens—
Gardens that bloom each spring—
Into earth's barren places
The weeds go wandering.

Fair were those cherished gardens,
They never had dreamed to go;
Yet now, in the unkempt places,
Cheerily still they grow.

Here on the windswept hillside
Mark how the mullen clings,
And the August thistle is donning
The purple of ancient kings.

Goldenrod, dock, and aster,
Bittersweet, fireweed!
Dull were the fields and byways,
That now rejoice indeed.

Oh, never they miss proud gardens—
Brave weeds in their gypsy dress;
See! They bring to untended places
Something of loveliness!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Boxes Then and Now

Once upon a time Mr. Kendal drove to town on an important mission. The children knew it was important because a message had come the day before telling of the arrival of a box at the railway station. Of course, all boxes are not important, but this one was to that family. They had talked about it for months. All day long the children planned, discussed and anticipated the pleasure of this new possession. They eagerly helped Mother clean the house and how shining they made the chimneys for the kerosene lamps, trimmed the wicks and filled the bowls, the parlor lamp with its big shade painted in flowers with special care, for it was a prized possession. The brass andirons were like mirrors when they were through polishing them, for this was to be a wonderful evening. Toward night old Jonathan could be seen trotting down the road with Father in the buggy and at his feet—the Box. How everyone stood there just looking at that plain box as it was carefully lifted out! Then Father unpacked it and took the contents and placed it carefully on the parlor table. To have a place on that table was a mark of great distinction.

After supper an aunt and uncle came with some cousins. Then several neighbors arrived until the parlor was filled and overflowed into the dining-room, everybody talking about and looking at the box on the table. All at once Mr. Kendal went over to the table and took the cover off. A hush went through the room. He reached for a roll of perforated paper about a foot and a half in length, attached the end to another spool. At the side of the box was a handle which when turned moved the roll. Oh! Music as plain as could be, came right out into that room, out of that box as Mr. Kendal turned the handle. The piece was "Ring the Bells of Heaven," and how wonderful it sounded. It was played again and again. Someone suggested taking turns at the handle! On Robert's turn Father put on another roll, the melody of "Rock of Ages," and with an indescribable thrill Robert stood there, very proud, turning the handle. Another roll, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and still more rolls. What an evening—an event of great moment for everyone in that house. The children were allowed to stay up an hour longer. As they went to bed they could listen to the music as it drifted upstairs and sleep closed softly upon them as they thought of that wonder box.

Halfway between the time of the wonder box and now, there was another box almost equally as important. Robert went to a store in the city to select it. Music box too, but larger. One day late in the afternoon it arrived and was unpacked immediately. Right then the old music box lost its place on the parlor table. The new one had a big horn on top of it, also a part to put a needle in and containers with rolls of rubber or some similar material carried a printed slip in them with these words, "Do not touch outside of roll." How carefully the roll was taken out and put in place on top of the box with the needle on it. This time they had invited neighbors in to hear the first talking machine in their town. The box only needed to be wound up. It played the roll without anybody turning the handle. How they enjoyed that evening as the strains of the "Anvil Chorus!" "Annie Laurie" and "The Last Rose of Summer" came out of that box. How everyone laughed at that comic "Preacher and the Bear." There was the music of orchestras, bands and famous singers. Well, that was a memorable evening as had been the first.

Then there was another evening about six years ago. Robert and his wife were visiting friends in their old town from which they had moved. After supper they went into the parlor to see another box. George put on some earphones and moved a dial for awhile and then told Robert to put on the other set of earphones. He had heard about radio, but thought it for wireless people only. Robert sat there listening, hearing a buzz and then came a few notes of music. Most wondrous of all came a voice, "————Medford Hillside," and he was speechless at that wonder. Although the voices were weak and music faintly heard at times, it was marvelous to him. Then Robert's wife put the earphones on and what a look of astonishment came in her eyes and gradually opening mouth. That was a memorable evening, too.

Last night a big box was delivered at Robert's own home. His children could hardly wait till it was unpacked. Robert put the bulbs in the box and plugged it into the electric light socket. The dial was turned on. Music came forth and then a voice. "————— Chicago." Everyone marveled more than ever at that voice nearly a thousand miles away. The children sat in front of that big box till the end of the program, then one of them said, "Isn't it wonderful to have so many peoples in that box!"

Music of the Sea

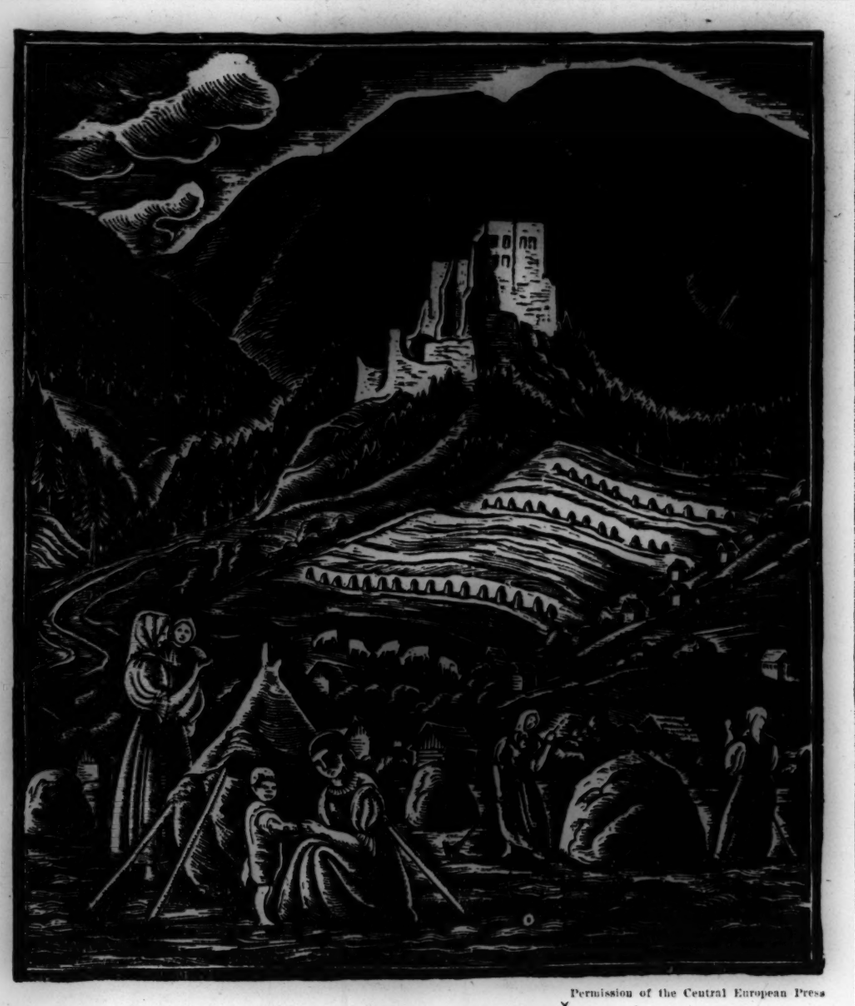
The night is calm and cloudless,
And still as still can be,
And the stars come forth to listen
To the music of the sea.
They gather, and gather, and gather,
Until they crowd the sky,
And listen, in breathless silence,
To the solemn litany.
It begins in rocky caverns,
As a voice that chaunts alone
To the pedals of the organ
In monotonous undertone;
And anon from shelving beaches,
And shallow sand beyond,
In snow-white robes uprising
The ghostly choirs respond.

—LONGFELLOW, in "The Golden Legend."

The Lake and the Lilies

That was the best time of year for our lake. . . . All round stood the tall trees, thick-leaved with rich summer green, unstirring, . . . sending down their coloured shadows into the mere, so that the tree-tops almost met in the middle. From either hand the notes of the small birds that had not yet given up singing went ringing out across the water, and so quiet it was that though they were only such thin songs as those of willow wrens and robins, you could hear them all across the mere. . . . All around the lake stood the tall bulrushes with their stout heads of brown plush, just like a long coat Miss Dorabella had. Within the ring of rushes was another ring of lilies, and at this time of the year they were the most beautiful thing at Sarn, and the most beautiful thing I'd ever seen. The big bright leaves lay calm upon the water, and calmer yet upon the leaves lay the lilies, white and yellow. When they were buds, they were like white and gold birds sleeping, head under wing, or like summat carven out of glistering stone. . . . But when they were come into full blow they wunna like anything but themselves, and they were so lovely you couldna choose but cry to see them. The yellow ones had more of a spread of petals, having five or six apiece, but the white ones opened their four wider and each petal was bigger. These petals are of a glistering white within, like the raiment of those men who stood with Christ upon the mountain top, and without they are stained with tender green, as if they had taken colour from the green shadows in the water. Some of the dragon-flies look like this also, for their lacy wings without other colour are sometimes touched with shifting green.

So the mere was three times ringed about. . . . First there was the ring of oaks and larches, willows, ollern trees and beeches, solemn and strong. . . . Then there was the ring of rushes, sighing thinly, brittle and sparse . . . Then there was the ring of lilies, as I said, lying there as if Jesus, walking upon the water, had laid them down with His cool hands, afore He turned to the multitude saying, "Behold the lilies!" And as if they were not enough to shake your soul, there beneath every lily, white and green or pale gold, was her bright shadow, as it had been her angel. And through the long, untroubled day the lilies and their angels looked one upon the other and were content.—From "Precious Bane," by MARY WEBB.



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Harvest. Woodcut by Ferdinand Dusa.

FERDINAND DUŠA, the Moravian artist, has gone again to the countryside of Slovakia for his subject, and has been most successful in reproducing faithfully both the details of the landscape and the "atmosphere."

In the foreground, we see a peculiar tent-like structure supported on three poles and covered with canvas. In this, the children can rest in a primitive kind of hammock with a protection from the sun above them, while their mothers gather in the harvest. It is evening, and the children are being dressed prior to setting off home after the day's labor. The two women, on the right, are still busy at their work, making up the last heap of hay. When dry, this hay will be stored in the numerous small log huts which are to be seen scattered in the valley and up the hillside. Cultivation has been extended to the pine-clad mountains themselves, pasture for the cattle being followed on the higher levels by the sowing of wheat and rye, some of which is still waiting to be gathered in. The ruins of an old castle with the imposing background of two mountain summits give an impression of majesty and tranquillity.

Surprises

One of nature's pleasant ways is to have new surprises always awaiting us. She rehangs her pictures, throws light on them from some new angle, and thus reveals glimpses of beauty, not observed before. Most familiar things may thus have new gifts. One or two glimpses of bird or flower or landscape, are but an introduction and the best of the friendship is still to come. So far as nature is concerned it is unwise to make "I have seen that," an excuse for not seeing a thing again. The true nature lover is not thus easily satisfied. He knows he may have missed the best. He tries to see things under all possible conditions and so returns again and again, at different seasons, or different hours of the day, and under different conditions of weather and of light. . . .

"It seemed as though I had never seen a chaffinch before," wrote a nature lover after a visit to Kew Gardens one spring. He had of course seen hundreds of chaffinches, but never until that day of spring sunshine had he realized that "the bird has a shifting delicate green on his shoulders, visible only in certain lights as he faces the full sunshine."

A hasty glance or something accepted on hearsay, may give us quite wrong ideas that nature herself will quietly correct if we give her the chance. We may for years imagine that the robin's breast is red. So we may describe it and never imagine it is not a true description of the fact. Then one day in autumn or in early spring, we may suddenly realize that the robin's breast is orange tawny, and that there is "a pretty line of bluish gray between the tawny orange and the plain brown plumage of the body." We may have seen scores of robins without ever noticing that "pretty line."

La Vérité seule est réelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UNE certaine personne a sagement attiré l'attention d'une autre sur le fait qu'un mensonge vient toujours trop tard pour être vrai, car il est dit relativement à une vérité déjà établie. Nul mensonge ne peut, un seul instant, influencer quiconque se refuse à y croire. Le seul moyen de donner au mensonge, ne serait-ce qu'une apparence de véracité, c'est de croire qu'il est vrai. Selon la croyance erronée, un mensonge pourra pendant quelque temps sembler avoir une existence fictive, mais sa durée est hasardeuse, car la vérité concernant laquelle le mensonge est dit existe pour toujours, et dès que cette vérité est révélée, le mensonge cesse même de paraître vrai.

Dieu étant la cause infinie et parfaite de tout ce qui existe en réalité, aucune chose suggérant Son absence ou Son opposé n'est vraie. Combien est puissante la compréhension que le bien spirituel seul est vrai; cette ferme résistance mentale pourra juger instantanément le mensonge matériel même le plus plausible qui se présentera à la porte de la pensée!

L'amour de la beauté, suggérant quelque chose de plus profond que le sens matériel éphémère de cette qualité, est presque universel; et ceci montre que tout ce qui paraît laid et difforme nous choque parce que ce n'est pas divinement naturel. La grâce durable, la symétrie et le charme des idées spirituelles sont, de toute nécessité, toujours exprimées.

La Bible déclare: "Au commencement, Dieu créa les cieux et la terre. . . . Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien." Réfléchir à cette vérité, fixer avec persistance la pensée à la paisible contemplation de la parfaite et belle création de Dieu, vivifie notre perception spirituelle à tel point que nous avons de plus en plus tout autour de nous l'évidence de la beauté de la sainteté. Sous ces regards qui cherchent la vérité, ce que Mrs. Eddy, auteur du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), appelle à la page 248 "les contours anguleux et la difformité des modèles en matière" s'effacent, les états discordants disparaissent, et selon les paroles du poète:

"Les anciens amis, les anciens lieux,
auront plus de charmes,
A mesure que nous verrons plus de
ciel en chacun d'eux."

Ce processus de discernement spirituel progressif, que l'étude de la Science Chrétienne a rendu possible, aboutit au rétablissement de la santé de ceux qui, jusqu'ici, se sont crus enchaînés par la maladie. Le dos courbé se redresse; les membres difformes se redressent; les plaies, tant mentales que physiques, se guérissent; et les craintes d'une mauvaise santé disparaissent à la lumière de la vérité, "dont l'éclat augmente jusqu'à ce que le jour soit dans sa splendeur," et dans cette lumière nous verrons l'homme dans sa vraie nature en tant que fils de Dieu. A la même page dont nous avons déjà cité un passage, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Que le désintéressement, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—le royaume des cieux—règnent au-dedans de nous, et le péché, la maladie et la mort diminueront jusqu'à ce qu'ils disparaissent finalement."

S'il semble y avoir de l'inertie, une cessation de la pensée ou des affaires, c'est un mensonge concernant les énergies incessantes, infatigables, intarissables de la Vie, de Dieu, qui agit toujours par Ses idées sans s'épuiser, et met à exécution les desseins divins, n'étant ni secouru ni entravé par l'organisme ou par l'organisation matériels. L'épuisement de la santé ou des ressources, si souvent l'effet de ce mensonge qu'est l'inaction, devront disparaître avec le mensonge; car, qu'est-ce que la pauvreté, sinon la négation, une fausse croyance que le bien peut être absent? L'abondance de la substance spirituelle est inséparable de la présence de Dieu, l'Entendement infini, qui contient, constitue et contrôle tout le bien qu'il y a. Ses enfants sont environnés de cette affluence du bien toujours agissant qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'apporter de loin, ni d'administrer du dehors, car il est déjà présent dans la conscience à l'exclusion de tout opposé hypothétique.

Parfois le mensonge matériel nous tromperait volontiers par un assaut soudain, nous suggérant la frayeur, le danger et l'accident. Nous devons aussitôt déclarer le contraire: que Dieu règne, que Sa parole est prompte et puissante, que rien ne peut un seul instant usurper Son autorité et que grâce à Son gouvernement il ne peut y avoir aucun accident. Un accident implique la croyance à des entendements en conflit, alors que Dieu "n'a qu'une pensée; qui l'en fera revenir?" Dans l'économie divine, rien n'est abandonné au hasard. Notre Père-Mère, Entendement, est toujours présent, fournissant, soutenant, stimulant, dirigeant. Le mensonge qu'est le désordre vient trop tard pour renverser la loi divine et l'ordre divin déjà établis. Si la confusion semble être occasionnée par le choc des volontés humaines avec toutes les inharmonies qu'entraîne une telle situation, ceci est également vaincu par la vérité irréfutable qu'il n'y a qu'un Entendement, qu'un Dieu; et en sachant cela avec calme, confiance et persistance, "l'harmonie de l'homme ne saurait pas plus être affectée que ne l'est le rythme de l'univers," ainsi que le déclare Mrs. Eddy à la page 61 de *Retrospection and Introspection*.

Si de tristes souvenirs prétendent écrouire la paix et la santé, nous devons savoir que le seul moment de penser et d'agir est dès maintenant. En réalité, l'erreur n'a pas d'histoire, pas d'influence sur le présent, elle n'a pas le pouvoir de formuler l'avenir. Le temps de Dieu est dès maintenant, et dans ce maintenant de la réalité spirituelle, il n'y a de place que pour Sa volonté qui doit se faire. Dans une certaine traduction de la Prière Dominicale, on trouve ces mots: "Ta volonté doit se faire." Aucune autre chose ne pourrait "se faire" en même temps et au même endroit par la volonté de Dieu. "Arrêtez, . . . et sachez que c'est moi qui suis Dieu." Tel est le commandement que prononça le Psalmiste. Ceci donne à réfléchir à la pensée troublée, et l'on se rend compte avec une joyeuse élévation du cœur que les mensonges se présentent toujours trop tard pour être vrais. Aussi n'a-t-on pas besoin de les écouter!

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Truth Alone Is Real

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMEONE has wisely called attention to the fact that a lie is always too late to be true, for it is told concerning a truth already established. No lie can influence for a moment one who disbelieves in it. The only way a lie can even seem to be true is by being believed to be true. In false belief, a lie may for a while seem to have a fictitious existence, but its tenure is insecure, for the truth about which the lie is told, exists forever; and the instant this truth is revealed, the lie ceases even to seem to be true.

Since God is the infinite and perfect cause of all that really exists, whatever would suggest His absence or His opposite is untrue. How powerful is the understanding that spiritual good alone is true; that firm mental resistance may pass instantaneous judgment upon even the most plausible material lie presenting itself at the door of thought!

The love of beauty, hinting at something deeper than the ephemeral material sense thereof, is well-nigh universal; and this points to the fact that any appearance of ugliness and deformity is offensive to us because it is not divinely natural. The enduring grace, symmetry, and loveliness of spiritual ideas must necessarily be ever expressed.

The Bible declares: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." To dwell upon this truth, to hold thought persistently to the quiet contemplation of God's perfect and beautiful creation, quickens spiritual perception to behold all around us more and more evidence of "the beauty of holiness." Under this truth-seeking gaze, what Mrs. Eddy, author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," calls on page 248 "the angular outline and deformity of matter models" fades away, discordant conditions disappear; and in the words of the poet,

"Old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be,
As more of heaven in each we see."

This process of progressive spiritual discernment, made possible through the study of Christian Science, ultimates in the restoration to health of those who have hitherto believed themselves fettered by disease. The bent form is lifted; crooked limbs are straightened; wounds, both mental and physical, are healed; and the fears of invalidism vanish in the light of truth which "shineth more and more unto the perfect day," and in this light we shall behold man in his true nature as the son of God. On the same page quoted from above, Mrs. Eddy says, "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

If there seems to be inertia, stagnation of thought or affairs, this is a lie about the ceaseless, tireless, inexhaustible energies of Life, God, forever operating unspent through His ideas, carrying out the divine purpose, neither helped nor hindered by material organism or organization. The depletion of health or of resources, so often contingent upon this lie of inaction, must disappear with the lie; for what is poverty but negation, a false belief that good can be absent? The abundance of spiritual substance is inseparable from the presence of God, infinite Mind, who contains, constitutes, and controls all the good there is. His children are environed in this affluence of ever operative good which does not require to be brought from a distance, or administered from without, for it is already present in consciousness to the exclusion of any supposed opposite.

Sometimes the material lie would deceive us by sudden assault voicing alarm, danger, accident. We need instantly to make the contrary declaration that God reigns; that His word is quick and powerful; that nothing can for a moment usurp His authority, and that under His government accidents are impossible. An accident implies the belief of minds at variance, whereas God "is in one mind, and who can turn him?" In the divine economy nothing is left to chance. Our Father-Mother, Mind, is always present, supplying, supporting, energizing, directing. The lie of disorder comes too late to overthrow the divine law and order already established. If confusion seems to be occasioned by a clash of human wills, together with all the inharmonies such a situation involves, this, too, is met by the irrefutable truth that there is but one Mind, God; and by quietly, confidently, persistently knowing that, as Mrs. Eddy declares in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 61), "Man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe."

Should unhappy memories claim to destroy peace and health, we need to know that now is the only time in which to think or act. In reality, error has no history, no influence upon the present, and no power to shape the future. God's time is now, and in this now of spiritual reality there is room for His will alone to be done. In a certain translation of the Lord's Prayer, these words occur: "Thy will must be being done." Nothing else could be "being done" at the same time and place with God's will. "Be still, and know that I am God," is His command, uttered through the Psalmist. This gives pause to troubled thought, and one realizes with glad uplift of the heart that lies are always presented too late to be true. Therefore, they need not be believed!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Early Blooming

Little cups of white
Prodding your way
Out of the brown, snow-flattened grass;
I blessed you,
For you gave hope
Of the melting of the snows.

To make you possible
The brooks roared,
And the hills turned blue,
The wood-tops pink and thick,
The hot sun shone,
And I rode about with joy in my heart,
On that April day.

Bloodroot!
Frail, starry points
Thrust through matted weeds
Beside the green waters' rushing,
You lightened that drab bank
And made spring come
To my heart
And to the winter-weary earth.

—LORNA GREENE, in "Morning Moods and Other Poems."

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Theatrical News of the World

'The Drone' in New York

By WHITFORD KANE

Earlier articles by Whitford Kane on the repertory experiences in Ireland, Poland and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20.]

THUS we opened at Washington on Dec. 16 at the Belasco Theater. Here, as I had anticipated, we did none too well, but at Baltimore the following week the play went better and took on a little life. After visiting these two cities we came into New York and opened at a matinee on Dec. 20 in the historic Daly's Theater, where we played two performances only and were then closed down. That was quick work, but such a discouragement was partially offset by knowing that perhaps our company would go down to posterity as the last troupe to appear in the celebrated old playhouse which Ada Rehan, Fanny Davenport and a select company of the illustrious had once made famous.

We had no notice of our closing other than an ultimatum from the stage doorman, who told us when we came down for our next performance that it was no use getting ready as the theater had been closed by the fire department. We felt that this was a strange way of giving actors a closing notice and we awaited the transference of the play to another theater. Strangely, this did not seem to be forthcoming. Moreover, there was a silence from the Brady offices for two days and the whole company felt hard hit. My one hope in this black hour was the knowledge that my contract called for six consecutive weeks, a factor which I had insisted on being included in the wording of the document before we even left England.

* * *

The company called a council, and I was appointed to go and see Mr. Brady. He told me that "The Drone" was not liked, and that he did not intend to reopen it. I did not argue with him about the merits of the play, but sent the author a cable asking what I should do in this crisis. A characteristic answer back, "Do nothing. A good play will outlive a failure. Time will tell." We drifted about aimlessly for a few more days, and then Brady asked me if I would consent to work out my contract in vaudeville. I agreed, as I felt most unhappy, a stranger in the country and receiving a salary for doing nothing, and this brought about my first acquaintance with the four-a-day in Loew's time.

I shall never forget this, nor shall I forget telling Dixie Hines, whom I had engaged to act as my personal representative, about this arrangement with Brady. He had thoroughly disapproved our treatment, and he looked at me with disgust, insisting that I was soft enough to allow myself to give exhibitions in a drug store window. Dixie was primarily a publicity agent, but also promoted bands, orchestras and a few opera singers and actors. I was associated with him for 17 years until he passed on a few months ago.

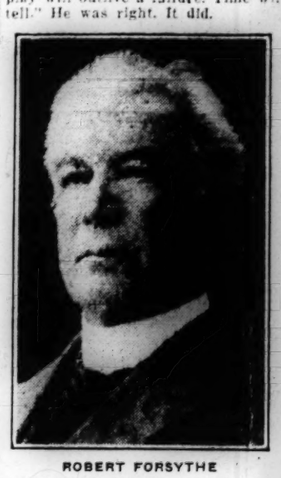
I do not think a kinder man than Dixie ever lived. He has helped more struggling artists than anyone else I have ever known. He was the uncle of that fine little actress, Miriam Hopkins, who is at present playing with the Theater Guild, and it was only a few years ago that I was instrumental in persuading Dixie to let her go on the stage, where she is now making such a great name for herself. It was with Mayne's play "The Troth" that I worked off my obligations with Brady, and I was heartily glad when the time was up. For our last week we were sent up to the Orpheum Theater in Boston. It was while playing there that I met Dudley Digges and his wife, Maire Quinn, both early Dublin actors even before the Abbey Theater time. They were with George Arliss's "Disraeli" company. We had known each other by hearsay.

* * *

I returned his call at his hotel and we have been close friends ever since. He was stage managing at that time and he has raised that calling to such a peak by his fine acting that it is now a tradition that if you want a good actor you have to look among the stage managers to find one. On the last day of my closing week I was still unable to decide whether to return to London or stay.

We were all lunching together and Dudley advised me to go back, singing the praises of the old country and telling how he longed to return, while I was beginning to be enthusiastic over the charms of America. We were all obviously dissatisfied with our status, but Digges was looking back and I was looking forward. We were in the midst of the meal when Robert Forsythe, an actor who played my brother in "The Drone," and who was also in "The Troth," brought in a telegram which had just come to the theater. It was a new offer from Brady asking Forsythe and me to go to Chicago and play in "Hindle Wakes," with orders to leave immediately after we closed in Boston that night.

That put an instant end to my indecision. I was to stay in America, and Forsythe too, who was then close on 70, and who as a boy had played here with Charles Fechter just after the Civil War. "Hindle Wakes" had been a pretty definite failure in New York, but now it was being restored to the public in Chicago. Leaving Boston that night I thought of Mayne's answer to my cable. "A good play will outlive a failure. Time will tell." He was right. It did.



ROBERT FORSYTHE

'Bees and Honey'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE New Theater: "Bees and Honey," a farcical comedy by H. F. Maltby. Produced by the author. The cast:

Lady Seaton-Carey ..... Agnes Imlay
Gen. Sir Timothy Seaton-Carey ..... Hastings Lynn
Dawkins ..... Allan Aynesworth
May Edwards ..... Betty Stockfeld
Sally Humphries ..... Gwen Wyndham
Enid Bisley ..... Elvira Henderson
The Hon. Percy Lanning ..... John Charlton
Capt. Arthur Gregson-Lawrence Ireland
Sadie Ogden ..... Lolita Lee
The Earl of Cavender ..... Clifford Mollison
Gus Reading ..... Horace Percival
George Power ..... Walter W. Tobias
A Visitor ..... Patric Curwen

Described as "a new farcical comedy," "Bees and Honey" follows old and well-worn lines; indeed "The Beaten Track" would be a suitable title for the play. It is the old story of an impecunious English peer of ancient lineage, whose only hope of rehabilitating the family fortunes is to marry money. He pitches on the usual stage American millionairess, willing to offer a big price for an English title. Of course he is not in the least in love with her, but in his heart loves his pretty little secretary, May Edwards. In plays this type of character, however poor, invariably employs a secretary. It is at May's instigation, and largely under her tuition, that the Earl proposes to Sadie Ogden. But Lord Cavender is a genuine man, unable to disguise his real feelings, so his proposal to Sadie is not nearly so convincing as his rehearsal for the same with May had been. Sadie promptly turns him down. But it afterward turns out that Sadie is only a "crook," masquerading as a millionairess; whilst May-Edwards is also masquerading, being none other than the genuine Sadie. So, as can readily be seen, all ends happily.

This somewhat obvious, trite little story is, however, neatly and deftly worked out by an author who once more proves himself to be a master of what is almost Congrevian comedy. The play is witty and amusing, though the fun sometimes inclines to be strained. The characterization is good, in a thoroughly stagy way. Such characters as the Earl of Cavender and the spongers and generally worthless folk who surround him are seldom met with anywhere but on the stage, though there one meets them frequently; and it must be admitted that they are extremely amusing—to laugh at, but not with. They were all well played by a thoroughly competent, but somewhat undistinguished company, led by Clifford Mollison, as the Earl.

One character, however, was distinguished in every sense of the word, even sublime, and this was Dawkins, butler and faithful servant to the Earl of Cavender. Though put to ludicrous shifts to steer his master safely amongst the rocks, Dawkins never for one moment loses his dignity, not even in the closing scene, where he will let no guest depart without "tipping the butler," or the final scene where he hands the proceeds over to his master to help mi[illegible] as far as possible the fallen fo[illegible] of his beloved family. It only remains to be said that Dawkins was worthily played by Allan Aynesworth.

At the close of the play the character who is masquerading as Sadie turns to the others and remarks that they are a very poor lot—and that is really what is wrong with the play. H. F. Maltby is too apt to discount his very considerable abilities as a dramatist by employing them upon trivialities which are scarcely worth his notice. One cannot help being amused at "Bees and Honey," and one can only admire his cleverness. But was it really worth while? Artistically, we doubt it. Financially, time doubtless will tell; but it may do so in a somewhat uncertain voice.

C. F. A.

The Theater Under the Soviets

The New Spirit in the Russian Theater 1917-1928, by Huntley Carter. London: Brentano. 20s.' net. New York: Brentano.

THE unique character of the Bolshevist revolution is nowhere better illustrated than in its dealings with literature, art, and the theater. It is unlikely that, anywhere outside Russia, the leaders of a successful revolution would have considered it necessary to evolve new theories of the drama and dramatic production. Yet this is what the Soviet régime has attempted; and it is the "new spirit" introduced by them in the Russian theater which Mr. Carter has set out to describe. In one respect he is well qualified for the task. He whole-heartedly shares the Bolshevist attitude to the theater; for him as for them it is "a machine for the mass-production of good." Like any other machine it requires regulation and manipulation to a preconceived end. The free development of art appears to be to the Bolsheviki an idea void of meaning.

Any treatise on the modern theater in Russia naturally concerns itself in the main with this "new spirit"; and the reader is tempted to forget how much of the old remains. The largest theaters in Moscow and Leningrad still offer pre-war programs of opera and ballet in pre-war settings and often with pre-war casts; and if Bolsheviki assure us that the modern audience applauds "Faust" or "Madam Butterfly" for their revolutionary spirit — credat Judæus Apella. The work of Meyerhold and the modernists is confined to a few small theaters, and, despite its theoretical mass-appeal, remains an essentially highbrow affair.

When the revolution broke out in 1917, futurism was the reigning passion of the young Russian intellectual; and it became, in virtue of this coincidence, the official artistic gospel of the new régime. The geometrical settings and mechanical scenery of Meyerhold's productions derive straight from cubism, and are undeniably effective. Of more questionable value are the introduction to the stage of the tricks and mechanism of the circus, and the effort to efface the dividing line between stage and auditorium. Stanislavsky, the director of the Moscow Art Theater, used to teach his cast to forget that they were on the stage; Meyerhold, who fell in his youth under Reinhardt's powerful influence, tells his actors to remember that they are part of the audience.

But while we are indebted to Mr. Carter's book for much otherwise inaccessible information on the contemporary Russian theater, we cannot praise it without serious reserves. We look in it in vain for any critical attempt to sift the grain of permanent achievement from the chaff of crude experiments inspired by a mere desire for innovation. It is diffuse and ill-arranged and the reader in search of a clear summary view of the Soviet theater must still be directed to the admittedly scrappy and inadequate chapter in René Fülop-Müller's "Mind and Face of Bolshevism." Moreover, it bristles with minor blunders of every kind; some, merely ludicrous, arise from the writer's unacquaintance with Russian language; others, more important, from his unacquaintance with Russian history and literature. We shall not imitate the reviewers who, according to Mr. Carter, found nothing to interest them in his previous book but misprints and "slips"; but he must not complain if habitual inaccuracy in details impairs his credit as a witness in more important matters. The interesting materials which he has brought together deserved a more critical editor.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Marble Arch a new film version of Sir Hall Caine's novel, "The Manxman," is being successfully shown. A literary wit once described Sir Hall Caine as a man who always wrote at the top of his voice. And, although the film is silent, this characteristic is still in evidence.

The story of "The Manxman" is the old one of a lover who goes out to seek his fortune, leaving his sweetheart in the care of a bosom friend, who betrays his trust. Pete, the sailor hero, is a Manxman, and the scenes are laid in the Isle of Man. The photography is admirable, especially the scenes taken aboard and amid the fishing fleet at sea or in port. There are also many "shots" taken ashore of night scenes, occasionally lighted up by the flashing beams from a revolving lighthouse. These scenes are all beautiful. Some scenes which are obviously intended to be dramatically effective are only crude and melodramatic. This is especially the case in the great scene in the Deemster's Court. The Deemster is Chief Justice of the Isle of Man—and in this case the friend who has proved unworthy of his trust.

The acting is decidedly good, and the part of Pete is played with great appeal by Carl Brisson. As Philip, his weak, but not entirely blameworthy friend, Malcolm Keen gained, by the sincerity of his acting, much sympathy for the character. As Kate, Pete's sweetheart, Annie Ondra gave a colorful performance. As her father and mother, Randle Ayrton and Clare Greet, who know their business on both stage and screen, gave strong support.

The outer ring of cinema theaters in London are now showing to enthusiastic houses Sir Alan Cobham's magnificent film of his flight round Africa, a superlative accomplishment which achieves a superb film result. The pictures are always deeply interesting, often beautiful and sometimes thrilling. Perhaps the most interesting are those showing the opening phases of the African journey, along the Nile, from its mouth at Alexandria to its source amongst the great lakes of Africa. At Ujiji we were shown the tree, carefully preserved, under which Stanley found Livingstone. One picture is taken above the clouds, through a rift in which is seen Cape Town spread out like a map below.

Then for many hundreds of miles we fly low up the gold and ivory coasts of East Africa, groups of startled natives gazing up at the airplane. Then across the Mediterranean, over the Rock of Gibraltar, up the southwest coast of Spain, with a bird's-eye view of Barcelona, across France and home to be welcomed at Plymouth by enthusiastic crowds.

C. F. A.

Mr. Matsumoto Declines to Appear With Actresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Koshiro Matsumoto, of the Imperial Theater, has just announced that henceforth he will not appear on the stage with actresses. He says that his "artistic conscience" does not permit him to work with them, and that in particular his pride was deeply wounded by a farcical comedy in the series entitled "Laughter and Beauty," in which he played during July.

For 20 years, ever since the establishment of the Imperial Theater, Mr. Matsumoto has been appearing with actresses in four programs a year, each one lasting a month. During the other months, he has played opposite such female impersonators as Baiko Onoye, chief actor of the theater, Shikaku Nakamura, and others. Baiko Onoye has already refused to appear with actresses, but this is said to be explained by the very type of parts in which he himself excels.

'Sun-Up' in London Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Sun-Up," though by no means a great play, supplies Miss Lucille La Verne with a strong acting part, wholly suited to her personality and style. After touring the play, for several years, in two continents, Miss La Verne returns from Paris to her favorite Little Theater in London, where, to an enthusiastic house she repeated her emphatic success. Miss La Verne's work is informed with an expressive, immobile vitality, always emphatically indicative of the reserve power that is actually forthcoming, at the histrionic moment. The leading lady was well supported.

'The Merry Wives' in Modern Dress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Apollo Theater: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in modern dress, produced by Oscar Asche. The cast:

Mr. Shallow ..... H. R. Hignett
Mr. Slender ..... Eric Cowley
Parson Hugh Evans ..... D. Hay Petrie
Mr. Page ..... Louis Goodrich
Sir John Falstaff ..... Oscar Asche
Bardolph ..... Charles Groves
Nym ..... Clement Hamelin
Pistol ..... George Ide
Host of the Garter Inn ..... Alfred Clarke
Rugby ..... Leo Baker
Dr. Caius ..... Ivan Berlyn
Mr. Fenton ..... Pope Stamper
Mr. Ford ..... Robert Atkins
Ann Page ..... Joan Harben
Mrs. Page ..... Jessie Winter
Mrs. Ford ..... Evelyn Hope
Mrs. Quickly ..... Marie Ault

Of all the Shakesperean plays, except "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is, probably, the one that can be modernized with least outrage to traditionalist susceptibilities. I fear, however, that the majority of Shakespeare lovers, including even those who from the first have upheld this method of presentation, will agree that Mr. Asche, by endeavoring to go one better than Mr. Ayliff, when he produced "The Shrew" for Sir Barry Jackson, has, in result, gone one worse. Bath chairs, gramophones, a motorcycle, a telephone (including "Give me 3% Windsor"), Negro minstrels and so forth, accompanied by the interpolation of words that Shakespeare did not write—such as a "gag" about greyhound-racing at Wembley—and the alteration of several lines that he did write, may prove disastrous to this kind of production.

If it be once granted that the dresses and settings of a Shakespearean play may legitimately be modernized, I see no logical reason why the text also should not be brought up-to-date for such special occasions; but not after Mr. Asche's manner. The fault at the Apollo is that instead of saying to himself, "How can I so modernize this play of Shakespeare's as to make it more comprehensible, and therefore more enjoyable to my audiences?" the producer, I think, said to himself; "How many amusing and ingenious stunts can I contrive to slip in?"—forgetting that, between such devices and an almost traditional standard of general acting, there was bound to be æsthetic clash and discord.

Far more justifiable, and more legitimately entertaining, would be open and unashamed burlesque. The actors and producer, by the way, can hardly be expected to know—since most Shakespearean scholars do not—that "Merry Wives" is, at bottom, a topical Elizabethan satire, dramatizing the rivalry, in 1571, between Philip Sidney and the Earl of Oxford—who are Slender & Fenton, respectively—for the hand of Anne Cecil (Anne Page); yet, the fact, when recognized, should be taken note of in production.

The acting, at the Apollo Theater, was good, without being noticeably distinguished. Mr. Asche's Falstaff, if lacking somewhat the suggestion of charm which one always likes to feel in the fat knight—and of which I was conscious in Mr. Percy Walsh's performance last winter, at the Old Vic—was, nevertheless, a thoroughly sound, and even Shakespearean, piece of work; though I, personally, was more interested by the Ford, of Robert Atkins, who was not afraid to give us the irritable husband that Shakespeare drew, and that his interpreters usually tone down.

The Merry Wives of Misses Jessie Winter and Evelyn Hope were creditable performances; yet the players generally did not get out of the basket scenes anything like the laughter drawn from Waterloo Road audiences by Misses Esmé Church, Adèle Dixon, and their collaborators. It was rather a damp squib at the Apollo; and several times I listened in vain for genuinely imaginative relish of some of the richer lines.

P. A.

Stage and Film Notes

Grant Mitchell is touring in a repertory of his popular plays, starting with "A Tailor-Made Man" in Washington.

The Minneapolis Junior Repertory Theater is to be opened on Nov. 9 with a presentation of Booth Tarkington's "Penrod." Miss Elizabeth Hartsell, who studied theater direction under Jessie Bonstelle in Detroit, is to be in chrage. Other plays to be given are "Treasure Island," "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," "Rip Van Winkle" and "Little Women." Various Minneapolis organizations have indorsed the project.

Arthur William Row is editing the memories of Mrs. Sol Smith. This book will cover stage history from 1830 until well into the twentieth century.

Reinhardt's Productions at Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

THE Reinhardt performances there have now ended. Max Reinhardt has produced no new play this season in Munich. Two of the four plays performed were, however, re-staged.

"Danton's Death," written in 1835 by the 24-year-old ardent democrat Georg Büchner, consists of numerous scenes from the French Reign of Terror. The vehement tirades of the leaders are largely interspersed with the author's political theories. His motive for writing the play appears to have been the desire to show what was wrong with these leaders of the Terror. The play was cut in parts and adapted to suit Mr. Reinhardt's purposes; and where he thought fit, he inserted what had been written by another.

Although the acting was admirable, the production was more spectacular than dramatic, comprising remarkably effective grouping of masses, scenes in the assemblies and tumults in the streets. The indoor scenes in Danton's and Camille Desmoulin's houses were exquisite and novel. The rooms were seen through open balcony windows, the actors being in full light, while the streets below were in darkness. The influence of the Russian film was strongly shown here.

"Danton's Death" was the only play given in the Prinz-Regenten Theater. The stage had been extended across the space for the orchestra, thus bringing the performers nearer to the audience.

Before the actual work of producing a play begins, Max Reinhardt writes out every detail. He had his own staff of workers in Munich, composed of artistic and technical assistants from Berlin and Vienna. His stage manager prepared the plays, and he himself arrived for the final rehearsals, which generally last all day and all night, seldom ending before 4 o'clock in the morning. When working with him the actors, who with few exceptions were members of his own company, are as nothing as he is himself.

An answer to the doubt whether in modern stage management the dramatic is not apt to be lost in innumerable exterior details may be found in an article by Mr. Reinhardt lately published in Die Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten: "The stage manager has so strong a position nowadays because we have so little of truly dramatic production. The majority of plays are literature, often literature of much value, yet literature foreign to the requirements of the theater, not grown in stage soil. For such plays a mediator—the stage manager—is an absolute necessity."

Mr. Reinhardt states that however gifted an actor may be, he requires more schooling than formerly. The aim of the theater is, and has been, to interpret human existence, which, without a heart, is no existence at all. Mr. Reinhardt therefore prefers the actor who possesses sentiment.

'Salute'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—While most of the motion picture producers confine their talking picture activities to the highly closeted confines of their various sound stages, Fox continues to take the microphone farther and farther afield in search of more elastic picture material. The latest Fox release, "Salute," now showing at Loew's State Theater, is another record of the pomp and circumstance of cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

"Salute" is a sterling bit of screen juvenalia, not quite so sweepingly effective as Ramon Novarro's "The Flying Fleet" of last winter, yet a thoroughly likable and well-factured romance of undergraduate goings-on. One sees, under John Ford's sympathetic directorial guidance, the interclass rivalries and backstair rigamaroles that always make amusing screen situations, and there is a big Army-Navy football game for spectacular wind-up.

George O'Brien and William Janney, the latter something of a newcomer to topline parts, are the two principal protagonists of the film, the former as a West Point football star and all-round favorite, the latter as a young but coming youngster at Annapolis. Being brothers doesn't prevent their clashing over the same girl, and the denouement of the struggle comes at the end of the big annual gridiron contest, with the youngster from Annapolis making good in the regulation way with a thrilling touchdown and the usual intimate closeup.

At the Lakewood Theater in Skowhegan, Me., Howard Lindsay this week is acting the title rôle in "Hamlet," against backgrounds provided by Norman-Bel Geddes.

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

IN THE SHIP LANES

FROM various sources, indications are that transatlantic travel is receding slightly. The United States Lines recently announced that it carried 1200 more passengers eastbound in the first six months of the current year than in the corresponding period, 1928, handling a total of 20,600 passengers eastward from New York and Boston in the first six months of 1929.

However, the total eastbound business of 17 companies represented in the Transatlantic Steamship Conference showed a reduction this year of 5500 passengers during the first half of the year. During that period all classes excepting tourist third reflected this drop. The latter class increased 5700.

Additional ports of call are being scheduled by various lines, despite this temporary drop in business, the Anchor Line (a part of the Cunard Line) having arranged to have most of its ships call at Belfast in 1930 Westbound, the ships Transylvania, Caledonia, California and Cameronia will call there, while eastbound one call a month will be made at this port. This is in addition to the regular Londonderry calls.

Fast Turnaround

The flagship Ile de France, of the French Line, made one of the fastest turns ever made in New York, when it arrived in that port at 9 a. m. and sailed at midnight. This turnaround in 15 hours is the fastest ever made by a French Line vessel and with the possible exception of one or two fast turns made by Cunarders and White Star liners is a record for the port.

Up the Hudson

Plans have been completed by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association for an "up-the-Hudson" expedition in September, commencing Sept. 16 and ending the 21st. The session of the convention will be held aboard the ship which takes the delegates up the river. The steamship Berkshire of the Hudson River Night Line has been chartered, and will call at numerous ports along the river, day and night, for the purpose of receptions and meetings during this period.

New Buffalo Pier

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company has just opened its new pier at Buffalo, which is patterned after the terminal at Cleveland. It is located at the foot of Erie Street and the location will expedite the docking of ships coming in from Cleveland on the line's overnight run between these ports. It has a length of 900 feet available for dockage. Last year, according to Thomas F. Newman, president of the line, a total of 350,000 passengers, more than 100,000 tons of freight and 11,000 tourists' automobiles were handled on the several divisions of the company's operating in Lake Erie.

Faster Ships Planned

The Hamburg-American Line will withdraw the steamship Hamburg from her regular transatlantic run on the completion of the present voyage, to re-engine the vessel and increase her speed from 16 to 19½ knots. The other three sisterships of the fleet, the Albert Ballin, Deutschland and New York, will similarly be equipped with new engines, in turn, so that they may cross to Channel ports in several days and to Hamburg in eight days.

C. P. to Honolulu

Honolulu is to become a port of call for the Canadian Pacific's "Express" ships en route from Vancouver to the Orient. Two fast ships capable of making 21 knots are to be in service soon, the new Empress of Japan and the remodeled Empress of Canada, and this will enable the line to make Honolulu a port of call, with sufficient time spent there to permit passengers to undertake a sight-seeing program. The service will be inaugurated Dec. 7.

Officials of the Canadian Pacific have recently gone abroad to inspect the new Empress of Britain which is being built at Glasgow for use in the transatlantic run, and which will make a five-day crossing. The ship will be of 40,000-gross tons, making her one of the largest vessels in this route.

Steamship Schedules

Special tours from New England to the South have been arranged by the Eastern Steamship Lines, with stop in New York and thence proceeding via Old Dominion Line to Norfolk, where transfer is made to motor cars for a tour of Virginia and other points in the South. These are on an all-expense basis, some returning via Washington.

Six winter cruises to the West Indies and Spanish Main have been arranged by the Hamburg-American Line for the coming season. The Reliance will make five voyages and the Resolute one, of from 16 to 27 days' duration.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 29

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America; De Grasse, French, for Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Friday, Aug. 30

Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 31

Olympic (9 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Berlin (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian-American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Arabic, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Monday, Sept. 2

France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Reliance (11:59 p. m.) Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, Sept. 4

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Mauretania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 1

Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Aug. 29

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp.

Friday, Aug. 30

Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 31

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Sept. 4

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Sept. 3

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Sept. 4

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Maunganui Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

Friday, Sept. 6

President Adams, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Sept. 7

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Sept. 4

Mishima Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Sept. 7

President Grant, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 7

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 29

California, Anchor, from Southampton, Havre; Reliance, Hamburg American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton.

Friday, Aug. 30

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Aug. 31

Republic, America, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; President Harding, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Plymouth.

Sunday, Sept. 1

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Sept. 2

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Roma, N. G. I., Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; New York, Hamburg American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Sept. 3

President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward); President Roosevelt, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Mongolia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, Sept. 4

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Luetzow, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne; Vauban, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Friday, Aug. 30

Republic, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Sunday, Sept. 1

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Tuesday, Sept. 3

Luetzow, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne.

TIGHT MONEY CAUSES SHARP MARKET DROP

Profit-Taking Gives Uneven Tone to Market—Rails in Good Demand

NEW YORK—Call money advanced from 7 to 9 per cent today, and the stock market run into a heavy storm of selling.

Early gains of 1 to 15 points were cut down or wiped out, and by early afternoon many of the recent leaders were selling 1 to 6 points below yesterday's final quotations.

In the early outburst of buying more than 20 issues, including a half dozen rails, were lifted to new high records.

Wall street apparently was surprised at the abrupt advance in the call rate as reports had been current for several days that the heavy monthend settlements would cause little disturbance to the money market but that a pinch would likely await Sept. 15, because of Federal income tax payments and Government financing.

Outside of the credit situation, most of the news was favorable. Decrease of the New Haven Railroad raised the annual dividend from $5 to $6, and Chesapeake & Ohio, new stock, was placed on a $2.50 annual basis, equivalent to $5 on the old stock, which sold $5.

The first 27 railroads to report their July earnings show a gain of nearly 2% per cent in net over the like month last year, compared with a gain of only 5 per cent in gross.

New High for Rails

Today's reaction was not a surprise to most observers as the market has been going upward almost perpendicularly since the break which followed the raising of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate of Aug. 8.

While new soft spots have been cropping out day after day, most of the high grade industrial and railroad shares have been soaring to new high records. Among the rails, Pennsylvania "Nickel Plate," Lackawanna, St. Paul preferred and Hocking Valley moved into new high ground, the last named adding 20 points to its 40-point gain of yesterday.

In the early afternoon reaction, American Telephone dropped 5½ points, Auburn Auto 6, Johns-Manville 4½ and Du Pont, Westinghouse Electric and Detroit Edison 3 each. Packard Motors (old), Montgomery Ward, Curtiss Aero certificates and International Cement dropped 3 points or more, the last named touching a new low at 68. United States Steel common, Rock Island, Simmons Company and many others fell back 1½ to 2½ points.

Bonds Irregular

Selling stopped for a time in the bond trading when investment rails were marked up to new highs.

Atchison led the advance with a jump of 7⅛ points to 286¼. Baltimore & Ohio also reached new high ground at 120½, up 3. Delaware & Hudson's gain amounted to 5¾.

Royal Dutch Shell, which usually moves narrowly, was up 5⅞ to 59¼, the year's highest. Otis Elevator touched 46½, duplicating its previous high mark.

The closing tone was irregular with total sales approximating 4,100,000 shares.

Profit-taking was actively carried on in the convertible list in today's irregular bond market. The market developed an improved tone later in the day as the stocks easily absorbed realizing sales. The United States Government obligations were firmer, but the foreign bonds continued dull. Money was unchanged.

The telephone convertibles, which soared to record prices yesterday, sold off in the morning dealings, while the pressure which has been exerted against some of the specialties and industrials in the last few days was temporarily lifted.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	6	
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months	9	9

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	23⅝d	23⅝d
Bar silver in London	24⅜d	24⅜d
Bar gold in London	$48 11⅝d	$48 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$80,000,000	$1,662,000,000
Year ago today	61,000,000	1,254,000,000
Balances	25,000,000	166,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	113,000,000
F. R. bank credit	22,886,267	.....

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅜
60 days	5⅛@5⅜
90 days	5⅛@5⅜
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅜@5⅜
6 months	5⅜@5½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling				
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛	$4.86⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅛	4.84 25/32	4.86⅝	
France—franc	.0393⅛	.0393⅛		.193
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1390½		.139
Italy—lira	.0522	.0522½		.192
Germany—mark	.2383⅛	.2384⅛		.238
Austria—schilling	.1408½	.1408½		.140
Czechoslovakia—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛		.0296
Denmark—krone	.2662½	.2662		.268
Finland—markka	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—drachma	.0134½	.0134½		.193
Holland—florin	.4007½	.4006⅜		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743½	.1743½		.1749
Norway—krone	.2663⅛	.2663⅛		.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123		.1120
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450		.1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0034½	.0034½		.193
Spain—peseta	.1471	.1471⅛		.193
Sweden—krona	.2679	.2679		.268
Switzerland—franc	.1925½	.1925½		.192
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175¾	.0175¾		.193
Far East				
Hong Kong—dol.	.4850	.4843⅞		.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5806¼	.5806¼		*
India—rupee	.3612	.3614		.4866
Japan—yen	.4687½	.4670		.4985
Philippine Islands—peso	.4975	.4975		.50
Straits Settlements—dol	.5625	.5625		.5678
South America				
Argentina—peso	.4200	.4202		.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1187		.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206		.1216
Colombia—peso	.9629	.9629		.9725
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98		4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9847	.9847		1.0342
North America				
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99 11-32		1.00
Mexico—dollar	.40	.39875		.4985

*Par unsettled.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 27	Last Aug. 26
23½	20⅝	.6	Abitibi	200	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞
8⅞	7	.6	Abitibi pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
150½	101	..	Ah & Straus	200	124½	126	126	129
102	98¾	5	Ah & Str pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
66	56⅝	5	Adams Ex pf	200	60	60	60	..
119	40½	5½	Adams Mill	200	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
104⅝	77	..	Adv-Rumely	200	29⅛	29½	29⅛	30
119	40½	..	Adv-Rum pf	100	47	47	47	46½
..	..	..	Ahumada	2600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
202⅛	93¾	2	Air Reduc	4000	202⅝	197	199	197
11⅞	4	..	Ajax Rubber	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
11⅞	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1700	8¼	8	8	8¼
11⅞	4	..	Allegh & Wn	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11⅞	4	..	Allentown P	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
114	95¾	6	Allegheny	37100	101	99½	100	100
86	66⅝	5	Allegh Pf ww	500	114¾	113¼	114	113¾
115	100	5½	Allegh Pf xw	400	114¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
86½	82	5½	Allegh Pf xw	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82
83¼	83	5½	All Pf pe xw	200	83	83	83	83
249	241	6	Allied Chem	1600	249	244½	245	244½
249	196	7	Allis-Chal	200	221½	218	218	222¾
11⅞	..	..	Amal Leaf	400	6¼	6	6	..
12⅝	9½	2	Amerada	800	27½	27	27	27⅝
12⅝	10⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	2200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—
86	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	83¾	81	83¾	..
148⅞	109	5	Am Bk Note	300	141	142	142	144½
11⅞	4	..	Am Bk N pf	50	5¾	5¾	..	..

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	97	96½
Alabama Pow 5s '51	110¼	109¾
Alaska Gold 6s '31	107½	107
Alleghany 5s '44	106⅛	106
Am Ag Chem 7s '41	104	104
Am Beet Sug 6s '40	97	97
Am Cot Oil 5s '50	101	101
Am Ice 6½s '53	92½	92
Am Int Corp 5s '49	101¼	101⅛
Am Metal 6s '49	98	97¾
Am Sm & R 5s '47	101	101
Am Sm & R 4½s '51	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '52	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '53	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '54	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '55	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '56	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '57	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '58	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '59	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '60	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '61	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '62	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '63	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '64	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '65	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '66	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '67	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '68	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '69	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '70	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '71	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '72	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '73	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '74	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '75	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '76	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '77	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '78	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '79	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '80	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '81	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '82	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '83	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '84	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '85	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '86	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '87	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '88	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '89	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '90	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '91	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '92	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '93	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '94	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '95	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '96	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '97	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '98	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '99	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '00	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '01	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '02	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '03	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '04	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '05	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '06	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '07	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '08	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '09	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '10	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '11	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '12	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '13	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '14	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '15	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '16	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '17	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '18	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '19	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '20	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '21	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '22	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '23	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '24	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '25	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '26	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '27	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '28	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '29	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '30	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '31	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '32	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '33	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '34	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '35	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '36	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '37	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '38	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '39	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '40	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '41	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '42	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '43	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '44	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '45	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '46	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '47	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '48	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '49	97⅝	97⅜
Am Sm & R 4½s '50	97⅝	97⅜

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MATCH PLAY IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Mrs. Leona Pressler, Champion in 1927 and 1928, Is Defending Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Match play began today at the Mayfield Country Club near here in the first round of eliminations for the twenty-seventh annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association. Mrs. Leona Pressler of San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel, Calif., shielding the title she won in 1927 and defended successfully last year, was drawn to meet Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Scioto Country Club, Columbus, O.

Mrs. O. S. Hill of Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., former champion, captured the medal honors of the qualifying round with a 41-36—77—five strokes under par, which is 82 for ladies. Mrs. Hill's good showing was made entirely on the incoming nine.

Whereas she went out in par figures all the way except at the second, where she took an extra stroke with a 5, she came back with six birdies for the last nine holes and no hole over par.

Many Birdies

Putting accurately, she made birdies in strings of three, 4—3—3 on the first three holes coming in, taking par 4 for the thirteenth, followed by a trio of 4s. Her 77 was declared to be a new women's record for the course. Her 36 on the second nine equaled men's par.

Mrs. Hill said that it is the best round she has ever made in a tourney. She has been playing seven years. The official record was set by Miss Marion Hollins at 82 for the lengthened yardage of 6161. Miss Virginia Van Wie did it unofficially in 76 two weeks ago. Several were under 80 in practice sessions.

Second medal honors were claimed by Miss Van Wie, star of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, who was runner-up for the women's United States championship last year. She had a card of 38-40—78 saving two strokes on each nine. A birdie 2 on the fourth and an eagle 3 on the fifteenth were the features of her card.

Mrs. L. C. Nelson of Dayton, O., came in third with 43-47—90.

Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club, Chicago, several times winner of the women's western medal play tournaments, slipped well down the list with 44—43—87.

Champion Content With 83

Apparently observing the tradition that "the medalist seldom wins the title" in the match play that follows the qualifying round, Mrs. Pressler, the champion, was content with a card of 39—44—83. She went out in the first twosome when the dew was still heavy, dampening a good many scores. Mrs. Pressley was only one over women's par. The score was featured by two eagles, a 3 on the 415-yard fifth and a 2 on the 230-yard twelfth. She was coming in in fine shape, two under par, until she took a 6 on the seventeenth. Here a photographer clicked his camera just as she was about to approach the green and she pitched over into a trap. This was her third shot and she took a shot to get out and then two putts. In a practice round the day before, Mrs. Pressler went around in 79.

Miss Virginia Wilson of the Glen View Golf Club, Golf, Ill., runner-up for the title last year, tied for fourth place in the qualifying at 82 with Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit. Miss Wilson's nines were par 40 and 42, but Mrs. Higbie went out in 39 and came back in 43.

Thirty-one players shot 93 or better. This left three scorers of 94 to play off for the last place in the championship flight. They were Miss Clare Storer of Cleveland, Mrs. J. W. Herron of Akron, O., and Miss Jane Weller of Chicago. The winner was Mrs. Herron. The summary:

Player. City.	Out	In	Tl
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City	41	36	77
Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago	38	40	78
Mrs S. C. Nelson, Dayton, O.	43	37	80
Miss Virginia Wilson, Golf, Ill.	40	42	82
Mrs. H. Higbie, Detroit, Mich.	39	43	82
Miss K. Wright, Pasadena, Calif.	40	43	83
Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif.	39	44	83
Miss P. Wattles, Wanakah C. C.	41	40	81
Mrs Lee W. Mida, Chicago	42	43	85
Miss Florence Beebe, Chicago	43	42	85
Miss Reus Nelson, Chicago	44	41	85
Miss B. Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	41	45	86
Miss Virginia Vilas, Chicago	43	44	87
Miss Jean Armstrong, Chicago	41	47	88
Miss H. MacMorran, Winnetka, Ill.	46	42	88
Mrs. John Arends, Long Grove, Ill.	45	44	89
Mrs. Harold Freman, Glencoe, Ill.	44	45	89
Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, O.	50	39	89
Mrs. Julian Ixler, Cleveland, O.	45	45	90
Miss June Beebe, Chicago	45	45	90
Miss L. Fordyce, Youngstown	45	46	91
Miss E. Abbott, Indianapolis	46	45	91
Mrs. E. W. Hughes, Cleveland	45	46	91
Mrs. Greg Lifur, Los Angeles	48	43	91
Mrs. W. Becker, Cleveland	50	42	92
Miss A. Vilas, Glen View, Ill.	47	45	92
Mrs. Paul Benhoff, Cleveland	49	43	92
Miss H. Peterson, Evanston, Ill.	44	48	92
Miss E. M. Johnson, Glencoe, Ill.	46	46	92
Miss A. Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla.	47	46	93
Miss Anne Weinstier, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	47	46	93
Mrs. T. W. Herron, Akron, O.	48	46	94
Miss Clare Storer, Cleveland, O.	48	46	94
Miss Jane Weller, Chicago	49	45	94

Lipton Confident in Yacht Cup Quest

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, noted British sportsman, was in an optimistic mood as he left for the United States to make final arrangements for his fifth attempt to win the famous America's Cup, premier yachting trophy, for Great Britain.

"I hope I come back with the cup this time," said Sir Thomas. "I have never felt so confident about it."

BOYS AND GIRLS IN NATIONAL SHOOT

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Sixty-seven boys and 20 girls, a record number, will compete in the junior rifle corps matches as the National Rifle Association's annual program begins here, Tuesday.

The contestants also will shoot in the small bore events during the week, with the individual national championship to be decided Saturday. Police pistol teams have entered from Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo and Hamilton in Ohio, and from New York.

HOLE-IN-ONE AT MINAKI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—For the first time this season, a hole-in-one has been made on the Minaki Lodge golf course, at Minaki, Ont., and Judge Gregor Barrett of Carberry, Man., is the fortunate golfer. The judge was playing with Judge H. W. Wheeler of St. Paul and Mr. R. Hooper of Carberry when he dropped his ball into the cup on the eighth hole with one stroke. The eighth hole on the Minaki Lodge golf course is 150 yards and par is three, and although a short hole, it is extremely tricky.

Champion of Them All

Underwood

MISS HELEN N. WILLS of Berkeley, Calif.

Miss Helen Wills Returning Home

Champion of Three Countries Absent From California for Five Months

NEW YORK (AP)—After five months of almost continuous tennis, Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley's queen of the courts, is going home.

The second successive season in which she captured the American, French and English singles championships, is leaving New York Wednesday for California. She plans to stop over a few days in Chicago to break the trip.

As for competition, Miss Wills has only one definite tennis engagement in sight. She will participate with other Californians in team matches with the English Wightman Cup players at San Francisco. She also may enter the southwest tournament at Los Angeles, although she has not definitely decided as to that.

Her absence from the national mixed doubles at Chestnut Hill, Mass., this week was caused not so much because she feels that she is over-tennised but because she wants to get home, she said.

PICK-UPS

FOR a last-place club the Boston Braves are playing a "bang-up" game, to use a well-circulated sports expression. Once in a while they lose their enthusiasm but that is only once in a while. No first division team ever displayed more enthusiasm or desire to win. That is the type of playing that produces results. It is the first step toward getting out of the second division. Enthusiasm can do more for a ball club than any other single factor and one thing it has done for the Braves, and no small thing at that, is that it has brought Gotham ardent support from local fans.

Now he's in the outfield. Who? Friberg, the versatile outfielder, pitcher and infielder of the Phillies. Manager Burton Shotten started grooming Friberg for a pitcher this season and he was doing extremely well in that capacity when Thevenow was forced out of the game. Friberg then went in at short and played a great game. Thevenow came back but Friberg was going so good that he couldn't be kept out of the game long. His bat was needed, particularly, so he is now in the outfield. When will he go in as catcher?

It might be added, for effect, that Sisler, the only major-league batter in the twentieth century to hit safely in 41 straight games, is still hitting with consistency. Only recently he ran a run of 18 straight games hit in. Since July 21, or a period of more than one month, Sisler has failed to hit safely in only three out of 33 games.

The present major-league record for home runs in a season, made in 1925, is 1167. The total for the 1929 season to date, including Monday's games, is 1128. No doubt about a new record being made there.

Home run hitting appears to have let up to some extent in the majors. It breaks out intermittently instead of being a steady diet. For instance, on Saturday, in six games, seven home runs were hit. The very next day in five games there was only one hit. During the seven days of the week beginning Aug. 11, 50 home runs were hit in the National League. In the week beginning Aug. 18 there were 21 hits in the same league. Taking the average between the two weeks, 25½, and figuring for the balance of the season, five weeks, about 128 more home runs should be hit in the National League, or a total of 668 for 1929.

Hornsby's chances of beating Herman down the last stretch of the National League race in batting are not too remote but what something of great interest should develop. A batter that can lead the National League for seven seasons and who is apparently as consistent as ever should be heard from before the season closes. It is the last month that counts and in his last nine years Hornsby has hit lower than .384 only three times. His present average is .362, a sound basis to work on for a last-minute spurt.

One of the most unusual National League schedules is that one drawn up this year. For three straight days Boston goes entirely without a major league game, for the sake of a few Sunday games sought by the magnates. Yet these idle days could be used in drawing up a schedule which would start later in the year. The usual argument is that the regulation 154 games per club cannot be contained in a shorter schedule. Yet there are a tremendous number of open dates in the programs this season. And when has Boston been three days in succession before without a single game to watch.

The umpire may be the only future radiocaster of baseball games if the Sunday-game procedure between the Giants and Pirates is accepted as a general rule to follow. The microphone was placed inside the umpire's mask and his foot controlled a metal disk which opened the loudspeakers for the reception of his decisions. However, the loudspeakers were scattered about the park only, and were for the reception of those present only. Everyone in the park could hear the called balls and strikes easily.

Judge Emil E. Fuchs will give a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Wednesday night in honor of his players. Fans who have watched them this season will say they deserve it, for they have hustled and struggled courageously. The fact that the Braves are in last place is no reflection upon their persistence. They have done well enough to merit the support of local fandom. And Judge Fuchs wishes to show his appreciation.

National League Home Run Record Is Broken

A NEW National League record for home runs in a season was made on Saturday, Aug. 24, when seven home runs were hit to bring the season's total up to 635, one more than the old record of 634 made in 1925. With another one added on Sunday by Melvin T. Ott, and four more being marked up on Monday, the National League record now stands at 640. The highest total ever attained in the American League is 533 and this year to date the total is 488 in that circuit. There is practically no doubt left but what the American League record will be broken this season as well as the major-league mark.

U. S. G. A. ANNOUNCES THE SEEDING LIST

NEW YORK—The United States Golf Association has announced the seeding list to be utilized in seeding the draw for the match play rounds in the national amateur championship. In preparing the list, no consideration has been given to names of players who have not entered or have indicated that they will not be present.

Eight players are seeded in the championship. Vacancies in the first 10 names caused by failure to qualify or otherwise are filled by drawing from the second list.

Cyril J. H. Tolley will be seeded in the eight players.

The first 10, listed in numerical order, are:

Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
George Von Elm, Detroit.
Francis J. Voigt, New York.
Francis D. Ouimet, Boston.
Jess W. Sweetser, New York.
Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.
Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore.
Phillips Finlay, Redlands, Calif.
F. J. Wright Jr., Boston.

The second 10, in alphabetical order, are:

Fay Coleman, Los Angeles.
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.
Charles Evans Jr., Chisago.
Jesse P. Guilford, Boston.
Watts Gunn, Pittsburgh.
E. H. Held, New York.
Eugene Homans, New York.
J. J. McHugh, San Francisco.
Jack Neville, Del Monte, Calif.
Don Stein, Seattle, Wash.

CHAMPION PRINTERS UNDEFEATED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Washington, the defending champion, and Pittsburgh, each having won three games, remain undefeated in the annual international baseball tournament of the union printers. Chicago, Boston and St. Paul teams were eliminated Monday when they sustained their second defeats of the tournament and joined St. Louis and Indianapolis on the sidelines. Two defeats eliminate a team. In the games Monday Washington defeated New York 7 to 6, Cleveland defeated Boston 8 to 3, Pittsburgh pounded out a 16 to 9 victory over St. Paul and Cincinnati nosed out Chicago 6 to 5. Detroit drew a bye. Teams remaining are Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New York and Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C
Rochester	87	51	.630
Toronto	81	61	.561
Baltimore	70	65	.519
Buffalo	71	67	.514
Montreal	68	69	.496
Reading	66	69	.489
Newark	64	70	.478
Jersey City	41	93	.306

RESULTS AUG. 26

Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 7, Newark 6.
Montreal 10, Baltimore 6.

FAVORITES WIN IN U. S. DOUBLES

All Advance Except One of Seeded Overseas Teams in First Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The quest for the United States men's doubles tennis championship started on the Longwood Cricket Club courts Monday afternoon and when play had finished for the day the seeded United States teams, John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg, William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter, and Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall all progressed without difficulty. The overseas seeded teams did not fare quite so easily in this first round, one team being defeated.

Although Van Ryn and Allison really found E. W. Feibleman, New York, and J. Brooks Fenno Jr., Boston, worthy enough opponents to lose one set to them, they really had the match in hand practically all through. They won the first two sets, 6—3, 6—0, but dropped the third, 4—6, and then regained control to win, 6—1, for the fourth set and match. Tilden and Hunter made short work of the New York pair. A. B. Sheridan and Melvin E. Partridge, winning the first two sets at love and losing only three games in the third. Hunter did not arrive until late for the match, coming from New Hampshire by airplane, but this did not affect the play of the team.

Lott and Doeg Win Easily

When Lott and Doeg went on the court with Philip F. Neer of Portland, Ore., and Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., a large gathering was on hand, expecting possibilities from the match because of the fact that the Oregon-Texas team defeated Van Ryn and Allison in the Newport tourney last week. However, Lott and Doeg ran through the match quite easily, winning, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. Barnes did not seem to be able to play up to his standard and the victors pressed him much of the time. Mercur and Hall, the fourth seeded American team, had no difficulty with D. S. Niles, Boston, and John R. Gow, Hartford, Conn., defeating them in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

The one seeded team to be defeated was the Oxford University pair, H. G. N. Cooper of England and Paul B. de Ricou of France, in the overseas division, who were eliminated in the first round by two Texans, R. Berkeley Bell of Austin and Lewis N. White of Dallas. The match was an interesting one, with the American team none too steady until the third set. Bell's antics were pleasing to the spectators, particularly when he played many shots from unbalanced positions. The first two sets went 7—5, 9—7, in favor of the Texans, but the third set found the foreign pair outclassed, 6—1.

Austin and Olliff Advance

H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, top seeded in the foreign rating, advanced by default, but the others, E. R. Avory and E. M. Buzzard, also of England, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa, won their first-round matches only after lengthy sessions to overcome the opposition.

Avory and Buzzard were forced to play five sets, the longest of the day, before advancing over their opponents, D. K. Murray Jr. and Clifford S. Sutter of Atlanta, Ga., by scores of 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Farquharson and Mangin defeated G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge, Mass., and H. M. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif.—Massachusetts state champions—in a four-set affair, 6—1, 6—1, 8—10, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, and J. Brooks Fenno Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

David N. Jones, Syracuse, N. Y., and Richard Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Milton Goggins and H. Tovrea, Southwestern champions, 6—2, 6—4, 9—7.

R. Berkley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Lewis N. White, Dallas, Tex., defeated Paul B. de Ricou, France, and Guy H. N. Cooper, England, 7—5, 9—7, 6—4.

H. H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., and W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, defeated M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson Jr., Boston, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated D. S. Niles, Boston, and John R. Gow, Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

George L. O'Connell and Frederick E. Royce, Chicago, won from Holland McTyne and Donald C. H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., by default.

H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, England, won from Maurice Bayon and Gustav Feiner, University of Florida, by default.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., and Philip F. Neer, Portland, Ore., 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

W. Bradshaw Harrison, San Bruno, Calif., and Kenneth B. Appel, Orange, N. J., defeated J. O. Ryall and George Shields, Tacoma, Wash., 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

F. X. Shields, New York, and Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Edward and William Jacobs, Baltimore, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

E. R. Avory and E. M. Buzzard, England, defeated D. K. Murray Jr., and C. S. Sutter, Atlanta, Ga., 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

W. T. Tilden 2d., Philadelphia, and F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated A. B. Sheridan and M. E. Partridge, New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, R. I., defeated Robert Shay and Dr. W. F. Wilden, St. Paul, Minn., 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Fred and Donald Dixon, Provo, Utah, defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and Norman A. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated G. H. Perkins, Cambridge, and H. M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—1, 8—10, 6—3.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., defeated G. E. Abbott and W. W. Weld, Boston, 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 12—10.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C
Birmingham	77	53	.589
Nashville	76	55	.579
New Orleans	75	55	.555
Memphis	72	59	.550
Atlanta	69	64	.519
Little Rock	53	77	.408
Mobile	51	78	.395
Chattanooga	50	81	.382

RESULTS AUG. 26

Atlanta 12, Little Rock 1.
Nashville 11, Mobile 6.
New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	84	38	.689
New York	69	49	.585
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Cleveland	63	58	.521
Detroit	57	65	.467
Washington	53	65	.449
Chicago	49	73	.402
Boston	43	78	.355

RESULTS AUG. 26

No games scheduled.

BRITISH SPEEDBOAT UNLOADED

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Miss Marion B. Carstairs's Estelle II, British challenger for the Harmsworth speedboat trophy, has arrived here for the Harmsworth races at Detroit next Saturday and Sunday. The boat was unloaded from a freight car and lowered into the Detroit River at Walkerville Monday. Miss Carstairs was expected to arrive here sometime Tuesday.

FOUR HOME RUNS FEATURE GAMES

Two Made in Each National League Contest on Monday

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C
Chicago	81	37	.686
Pittsburgh	67	50	.573
New York	66	53	.554
St. Louis	60	60	.500
Brooklyn	54	65	.454
Cincinnati	52	70	.426
Philadelphia	50	69	.420
Boston	48	72	.400

RESULTS AUG. 26

Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 5.

Home runs proved the deciding factors in both National League games played on Monday, former school stars playing important rôles in the victories of the Phillies over St. Louis, 7 to 6, and the Cubs over Cincinnati, 9 to 5. Davis, who hit a home run for the Phillies, is a graduate of Gulf Coast Military Academy, where he captained teams in baseball, football and basketball, and Norman A. McMillan, who knocked out a home run for the Cubs, is a graduate of Clemson College.

To Davis of the Phillies went the satisfaction of hitting a home run as a pinch hitter against his former team mates, the St. Louis Cardinals, with two men on bases, without which the Phillies could not have won their game. The score was 6 to 2 when Davis was inserted with two men on bases in the eighth inning, the Phillies trailing the Cardinals. His timely home run brought the score to 6 to 5 and the Phillies scored two more in the ninth to win the game on three singles. Up to the eighth, Haid pitched a great game. The victory was credited to Samuel Dalley, Des Moines recruit pitcher, who relieved Willoughby just in time to win the game. Bottomley hit a home run in that game also.

Freak Home Run

Home runs by Hornsby, his twenty-ninth, in the fourth, and one by McMillan, in the eighth inning of the Chicago-Cincinnati game, helped the Cubs score nine runs to attain a 9-5 victory over the Reds. Hornsby hit hard all through the game, acquiring a single and a double besides his home run. McMillan's home run was one of those unusual affairs which took a bounce into the stands, converting what should have been an ordinary single into a home run, with three men on bases in the eighth.

The hitting of Friberg for the Phillies still attracts no small amount of comment. Friberg was taken out of the game when Thevenow returned, but his great hitting was missed so Manager Burton E. Shotten found a place for him in the outfield. Unusual as it may seem, Friberg never was considered even an ordinarily good hitter since his advent into the majors in 1919. He always found it a difficult task to keep his average above .300. In fact, he finished above that mark in only two seasons, completing his 1928 season with the low mark of .202.

High School Reputation

As a hitter in High School in Lynn, Mass., Friberg made a fine reputation for himself, but major-league pitching, up to the present season, appeared to be too much for him. His fielding has kept him in the majors, for he can play almost any position, except behind the bat, including that of pitcher. This year his hitting has averaged far above the .300 mark all the time and, since gaining a place in the outfield, he has averaged .337 for 24 games. Monday's scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	7	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	11	3

Batteries—Willoughby, Dailey and Lerian; Davis, Haid and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Dailey. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	1
Chicago	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Root, Malone and Taylor, Gonzales; Bixey, Ehrhardt and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Root. Losing pitcher—Ehrhardt. Time—1h. 44m.

Nimzowitsch Wins World Chess Title

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia

ARON NIMZOWITSCH of Denmark Monday night won the international chess masters tournament by defeating Dr. Savielly Tartakower of France. Nimzowitsch's score was 15 after his victory against 14½ each for Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba and Rudolf Spielmann of Austria.

EAST-WEST MATCH WILL START AUG. 31

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The second important event for the men in the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association series, the annual East-West matches, at Forest Hills Stadium, will be staged Saturday, Aug. 31, and the following Monday, and promises to play a considerable part in deciding many controversies as to the rankings of players for the coming year, according to the announcement made public Friday by P. Schuyler Van Bloem, who is in charge for the East, and Samuel Hardy, who is organizing the West team. The team representing the West will be headed by George M. Lott Jr. and will include most of the following: John H. Doeg, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., R. Berkeley Bell, W. Bradshaw Harrison, Philip F. Neer, with possibly James M. Davies.

Against them will be pitted John W. Van Ryn, Frederic Mercur, Gregory S. Mangin, Dr. George T. King, Francis X. Shields and J. Gilbert Hall. William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter have been invited to join the team, but as yet have not replied to the invitation. There will be six singles matches and three doubles contests. The order of play will be three singles and one doubles on Saturday, with the other three singles and two doubles matches on Monday. Who will play on each day will largely depend on the development of the play in the United States doubles at Longwood, those surviving the earlier rounds being likely to be held over until Monday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	Pc
Kansas City	88	42	.677
St. Paul	77	51	.602
Minneapolis	72	58	.554
Indianapolis	61	69	.469
Columbus	61	70	.466
Louisville	60	71	.458
Milwaukee	51	78	.395
Toledo	49	80	.380

RESULTS AUG. 26

Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 3, Louisville 1.

His Pinch Home Run Wins Game

VIRGIL C. DAVIS, Catcher, Philadelphia Nationals.

CHESS

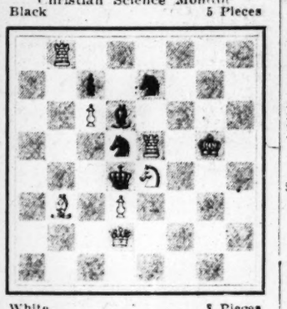
by George H. Dabbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1125

By A. Kish, New York

Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 5 Pieces



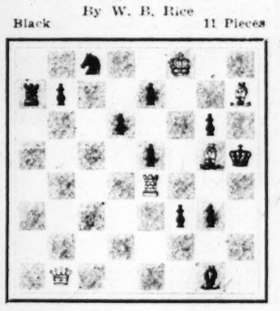
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1126

By W. B. Rice

Black 11 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1023. Q-Kt2

No. 1024.

1.	Q	BxP
2.	Q-Kt6ch	
1.		K-Q5
2.	Q-R4ch	

Prob. Comp.
H. V. Tuxen and K. A. K. Larsen } P-B4

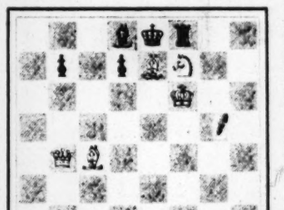
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Unpinning of Two White Pieces

Problems containing two or more pinned white pieces show the same types as those of only one, and may or may not involve batteries, though the black defenses are not necessarily interferences. The following example is a simple setting, showing a mate by capture when Black checks.

By P. Prytz

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

It was a foregone conclusion that the contestants of the Carlsbad tournament, which terminates tomorrow, would be closely bunched at the finish, as such a condition has occurred in nearly all previous congresses where the entries have been numerous. Consolation may be had by the followers of the favorite, E. D. Bogoljubow, for his failure to finish at the top by the fact that the Russian may have been holding some of his reserve for his world's championship match with Dr. A. Alekhin, which is scheduled to start Sept. 5. Jose R. Capablanca's showing in this tournament certainly entitles him to another chance at the world's title, and whether his opponent be Dr. Alekhin or Bogoljubow, there will be many confident of his ability to regain the crown he held for six years.

The 131 games reported in the first 12 rounds of play show a wide margin in favor of the white pieces, which won 50, as against 22 for black, with 59 drawn. Short encounters continue to be numerous, as the following selection of games substantiates:

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Mattison White	Nimzowitsch Black	Mattison White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 K-Kt	Q-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	14 KR-Q	QKt-R4
4 Kt-B3	BxKtch	15 Q-Kt5	QxQ
5 PxB	P-Q3	16 PxQ	Kt-B5
6 Q-B2	Q-K2	17 PxQ	Kt-B3
7 B-B4	P-B4	18 B-B	P-QR3
8 P-Kt3	P-QKt3	19 PxRP	RxP
9 B-KKt2	B-Kt2	20 PxP	KtPxP
10 Castles	Castles	21 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Q4
11 Kt-R4	BxB	22 R-Q3	KR-R
12 KxB	Q-Kt2ch	23 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt4
	Resigns		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Spielmann White	Thomas Black	Spielmann White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-B4	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 P-R5	Kt-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	16 BxB	KtxB
5 P-K3	P-B3	17 Kt-Kt6ch	KtxKt
6 PxP	KPxP	18 PxKt	R-K3
7 B-Q3	B-K2	19 RxPch	K-Kt
8 Q-R2	Castles	20 P-Q5	PxP
9 KKt-K2	R-K	21 KtxQP	R-Bch
10 CastlesQR	Kt-K5	22 K-Kt	Q-Kt4
11 BxKt	PxB	23 QR-R	QxP(Kt2)
12 P-KR4	P-KB4	24 R-R5ch	Resigns

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Capablanca White	Mattison Black	Capablanca White	Mattison Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 PxB	Castles
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 QR-Kt	Q-R6
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 KR-Q	P-Kt3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	14 PxP	KtxP
5 PxP	Kt-B3	15 Kt-Kt5	P-B4
6 Kt-B3	BxP	16 B-B3	Q-B1
7 B-B4	P-Q4	17 P-B4	KKt-Kt5
8 P-K3	Q-R4	18 Q-Kt3	P-Kt4
9 P-K2	B-Kt3	19 Q-QR3	Kt-R3
10 Castles	BxKt	20 BxKt	Resigns

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Johner White	Capablanca Black	Johner White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 R-Kt5	Kt-R4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 Kt-B3	QR-K
4 P-K3	Castles	29 BxKt	RxB
5 B-Q3	P-B4	30 RxR	PxR
6 Kt-K2	Kt-B3	31 R-B2	P-B4
7 P-QB3	BxKtch	32 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt2
8 PxB	P-Q3	33 P-KB4	P-B5
9 Castles	B-R3	34 K-Kt3	P-QR3
10 P-K4	Kt-K	35 Kt-Q6	R-Q
11 B-K3	P-Q3	36 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt6
12 Q-R4	Kt-B4	37 R-Q	P-Kt4
13 KR-Q	Q-B2	38 Kt-Kt6	K-B1
14 B-KB1	P-QR4	39 P-Q6	RxP
15 QxQ	KtxQ	40 Kt-Q7ch	K-K2
16 P-K5	PxQP	41 Kt-B8ch	K-K2
17 BPxP	PxP	42 RxR	KxR
18 P-Q5	PxP	43 P-Kt4	PxP
19 PxP	BxB	44 KxP	Kt-Q7ch
20 RxB	P-K5	45 K-Q3	Kt-B6
21 KR-Q	Kt-K4	46 KtxP	KtxP
22 R-Q1	P-B4	47 Kt-B6	K-K4
23 B-B4	Kt-Q6	48 Kt-R5	P-R4
24 R-B6	R-Q	Resigns	
25 P-B3	Kt-B5		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Bogoljubow White	Gilg Black	Bogoljubow White	Gilg Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-K2	QR-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Kt-Q4	P-R3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 R-QB2	R-B2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 KR-B	KR-B
5 P-K3	P-KR3	25 R-B3	P-KKt3
6 B-R4	B-K2	26 Q-B2	K-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	Castles	27 PxP	KPxP
8 R-B	P-B3	28 R-B5	Q-K
9 P-QR3	Kt-K5	29 P-QR4	B-K3
10 BxB	QxB	30 P-Kt5	RPxP
11 B-Q3	P-KB4	31 PxP	P-R4
12 Castles	Kt-Kt4	32 PxP	PxP
13 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	33 Kt-Kt5	R-Q2
14 P-B4	KKt-K5	34 Kt-Q6	RxKt
15 Kt-B3	B-Q2	35 PxR	R-Q2
16 Kt-K5	B-K	36 R-R5	Q-K3
17 BxKt	RPxB	37 Q-B5	K-R3

DRY LEAGUE OPENS HOTEL IN QUEENSLAND

Brisbane Building Due to Generosity of Two Wealthy Friends of Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The first temperance hotel, erected by the Prohibition League of Queensland, has been opened with befitting ceremony here.

It is an impressive structure of seven stories, with accommodation for 400 guests, and has the latest appointments of a first-class residential. It is in the heart of the city, directly opposite the Central Railway station, and was made possible by two friends of prohibition, W. R. Black contributed £50,000, and George Marchant, £41,000. The building cost £130,000.

In opening the main doors George Marchant said: "I pray that the opening of these doors may be the opening of a way that will lead to the total abolition of liquor bars in all residential hotels. Alcohol has caused no end of misery to our young people, who are taken to hotels and acquire the drinking habit to the ruination of their health and the wrecking of their homes."

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it" (Psalm 127), was the text chosen by the Rev. Norman Millar for the dedicatory address. "We are met not to launch a commercial enterprise, nor to seek advertisement for an adventure in social welfare, but to dedicate a stately monument to the practical idealism and clear-visioned generosity of Christian citizenship," he said.

Guarantee of Sobriety

Canberra Hotel was held up as an example by Mr. Millar, who said that he hoped it would be an inspiration to commercial enterprise to "go and do likewise." Hitherto, temperance hotels had been at a great disadvantage, he observed, because people had not the courage to face the risk of a big residential without a public bar. Liquor bars have been held responsible for a tyrannous custom, the perverted notion that hospitality requires an invitation to consume liquor.

"This is the first Canberra hotel," remarked Mr. Millar, "but we believe similar places will be constructed throughout Australia. We hope it will inspire victuallers to return their licenses to the Government, and join company with great temperance residentials throughout Australia. This magnificent building is a guarantee that the fight for a sober land goes marching on."

Portraits Unveiled

Portraits of the two benefactors, W. R. Black and George Marchant, were then unveiled. Both men came to Australia penniless. Mr. Black arrived in Queensland, 49 years ago, from County Tyrone, Ireland, and earned a living in Maryborough as a timber getter and fencer. Later he went to Ipswich, became a miner, later a colliery proprietor, then an owner of tugs and ships. His benefactions to philanthropic institutions amounted to more than £150,000. Mr. Marchant left England on the Ramsay as a poor boy of 15. In England he worked as a gardener, came later to Queensland, and rose to be the "soft drink king of Australia."

At a banquet in the dining hall both gentlemen were honored. Mr. Black, who never appears at a public function, was absent, and Mr. Marchant responded to the toast in his honor. A suggestion was made that the name Queensland Prohibition League should be changed to Queensland Emancipation League, as the word prohibition is not designed to stir the imagination of Australians.

Pay for 'Roughing It' Offered to Nurses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An advertisement issued by the Overseas Nursing Association offers salaries of £300 to £600 a year to "women who are prepared to rough it." The association is eager to enroll nurses to work in outposts of the Empire, and asks for applicants above the age of 27.

An example of the type of service expected is shown by the case of Miss Grace Somers of Worthing, who is to take up nursing at Nain, a Moravian mission station on the coast of Labrador.

For eight months each year the station is icebound, and during winter the mails are received only once every six weeks. Miss Somers will have to do her solitary rounds over the ice by dog sleigh.

LESS CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORTED IN JULY

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of 265,740 gallons of liquor exported from Canada in July, as compared with the same month this year, was shown in figures made public by Seymour Lowmans, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement.

He said, 239,205 gallons were exported in July, his year, and 504,945 in July, 1928. These were obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at Ottawa. Last year more than 1,000,000 gallons of whisky alone were exported from Canada to this country.

SCOTTISH CHILDREN ENJOY PENNY TOURS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Over 500,000 Glasgow children found in the humble penny a means of traveling any distance in the city on one journey during the holiday month of July. The cheap travel facilities were taken advantage of by a record number of children as the figures issued by the Tramways department show.

The special tourist "penny singles" were issued to the number of 1,116,767. This brought in a revenue of over £4650, which is considered an adequate return for the experiment.

United States Lead Is Demanded to Preserve Peace in Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

give way to a philosophy of co-operation, and when, relying upon the faith and confidence which made possible the Pact of Paris, the nations must reduce their armaments in accordance with their pledges and find their individual security in a common security.

At the general conference on Sino-Russian relations, several speakers demanded that the United States, as the avowed leader in the movement toward renunciation of war, should exert its powerful moral authority to preserve the peace in the Far East and to adjust the complex situation that has arisen over control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Judge Anderson, George Young, British diplomatist, Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Prevention of War, Prof. Leland M. Goodrich of Brown University, Clement M. Biddle, president of the Biddle Purchasing Company of New York and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dexter of Cambridge, Mass., joined with numerous others during the institute's disarmament discussion in developing the argument that armaments, far from insuring security, endanger security.

"Many have failed to consider the lessons of the last war," Judge Anderson asserted. "No people and no nation won that war; all lost.

"The World War absolutely discredited the philosophy of general force, as the basis of a civilized society. Force is, of course, necessary to subdue or remove lawless and disturbing elements in society, but must be limited to that very circumscribed function.

"The overwhelming majority of healthy, wholesome-minded human beings yearn for peace and order. They recognize that order is heaven's first law, and without order there is no heaven, but hell.

"Founded on Golden Rule"

"Human society is founded on the Golden Rule—not because of a religious sanction—but because of the inexorable law of social organization. The philosophy of force as a dominant factor in human society is a philosophy. And it follows that our most dangerous and effective anarchists are our militarists, not our soap-box, Sunday afternoon orators."

Only the unarmed forces of the United States and England, Mr. Libby said, "will be wise enough to determine now once for all that they must abandon planning for a 'possible' war with each other that would mean the ruin of the white race, stop weighing merchant marine against the advantage of position, stop measuring gun for gun and ton for ton, stop stressing mathematical parity which is a purely nationalistic conception much overworked by our big navy group, but in a sensible and friendly spirit befitting the signers of the peace pact lead in naval reduction by a drastic beginning, followed by successive steps toward the ultimate goal of a fleet of cruisers only policing the seas in the interest of world-wide law and order."

Armaments, Mr. Libby contended, promise no true security against other nations, for, as he believed, they cannot prevent war. Hope, rather, lies only in the development of a security that includes all nations—that is, security against war itself.

Professor Goodrich was of the opinion that the progress that has recently been made in abolishing recourse to war as a legitimate method of advancing foreign policies and in substituting recourse to peaceful means, particularly the conference method, justifies the belief that the time has come for the greater powers to limit and gradually reduce their armaments.

Peace Essential to Business

Mr. Biddle declared that American business is convinced that peace is not only morally right but that it is an essential condition to economic progress. He believed that business is most emphatically behind the Kellogg Pact and the steps necessary to give it the most effective utility, even if that should require co-operative action to enforce it.

Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, leader of the disarmament round table, emphatically defended the necessity and reliance upon armaments. He believed that armed forces stop wars rather than make them.

Mr. Young, a member of the British Labor Party, cited the European labor movement as a factor of importance in the peace movement. He believed that Socialism is a strong force toward internationalism, and pointed out that one of the effective means of preventing war in Europe was the likelihood that Labor would declare a general strike throughout the principal producing countries.

He felt that Labor is essentially pacifistic and an active force against armaments and in behalf of peace.

In discussing the Chinese-Russian dispute before the general conference, Dr. William Hung, dean of Yenching University at Peiping and now a visiting professor at Harvard, praised the forthright attitude taken by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in invoking the Pact of Paris in the present crisis.

Chinese Urges Inquiry

Dean Hung urged further that the United States should promote an international inquiry into the causes of the conflict and into the nature of the military activities on both sides of the Sino-Russisa border.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, a distinguished student of the Far East and a member of the board of the Institute of Politics, unqualifiedly supported Professor Hung in an appeal for the United States to take affirmative leadership in averting war.

"Certainly," he declared, "the American Government which was practically responsible for the recent treaty for the renunciation of war has an important moral responsibility for initiating concrete proposals for the settlement of this important issue."

Professor Blakeslee, who led the conference, emphasized that Japanese interests are so great in Manchuria that in any move of international helpfulnes its views must necessarily carry particular weight.

If a commission of investigation under American leadership will give "fearless publicity to its findings," Dean Hung said it "would clear the world of the mist of lies which are the food upon which the warlike spirit is nurtured."

Sino-Russian Question

Professor Blakeslee stated the crux of the immediate Sino-Russian issue in these words: "Soviet Russia has violated the provisions of the 1924 agreement regarding propaganda. China is not at present carrying out the provisions which give Soviet Russia the right of appointing one-half of the leading railway officials, although the Chinese Government states that it has not seized the railway nor confiscated the Russian rights in it.

"In short, has the Soviet violation of one provision of the 1924 agreement justified China in violating another provision?"

Supporters of China declared that the reports describing the "seizure" of the Chinese Eastern Railway—and it was China's expulsion of Russian officials from this jointly owned and operated line on charges of propaganda which evoked the present crisis—were essentially misleading. It was contended that China had only arrested and dismissed Russian employees and had in no way violated the contract under which the road is jointly managed.

"If the police arrest a fellow for reckless driving and take away his license, let us not charge the police with confiscating the automobile," Professor Hung said.

Samuel S. Young, Chinese Consul-General at New York, argued that Chinese raids on the Soviet consulates were defensive measures, and that it was not until "the incursion of Soviet raiding parties on Chinese territory" that measures were taken by China to prevent further "aggressions."

Reassures Foreign Interests

No power need fear, however, that foreign enterprises in China for legitimate purposes will suffer, Mr. Young added. It is a fixed policy of the Nationalist Government, he said, always to use proper diplomatic procedure according to established fundamentals of international law, for the settlement of outstanding issues with foreign powers.

Professor Blakeslee pointed out that Russia has long carried on widespread, heavily subsidized propaganda in China with a view to overthrowing the present Chinese Government, and he submitted that the Chinese have "a clear and undoubted right to take reasonable and proper means to prevent this Soviet action."

Professor Blakeslee also suggested that temporary international control of the railway be instituted pending a compromise and settlement and that an international conference be instituted to investigate and report upon the situation.

Mr. Young assured his audience that China still hoped for a pacific settlement of the dispute and was bending its efforts to that end.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University, who has but recently returned from a year in China, declared that however the present controversy is settled "it is idle to expect anything more than a temporary adjustment of the conflict of policies in Manchuria between China, Russia and Japan."

"It is impossible," he said, "that with the present distribution of power in the Far East any settlement should be permanently acceptable to all three powers. The fundamental issue cannot be disposed of by any legal process. It is a political issue. It arises out of the failure of the Chinese Empire to withstand the impact of the West upon the far eastern political system."

1924 Agreements Vague

It was the opinion of Prof. C. Walter Young of George Washington University that the prime cause of the current controversy rests in the inherent weaknesses of the agreements of 1924, and that the details of these agreements were purposely left vague by the two governments in order to enforce a self-interested interpretation.

He did not believe that Russia ever intended to abandon its interests in the Chinese Eastern Railroad, but rather hoped ultimately to regain full ownership.

Dr. Andre Seigfried, French economist, addressing the round table on Canadian-American relations, felt that geographically and industrially Canada is becoming more and more like the United States, and he believed that the Canadian viewpoint in foreign policy is likely to be more American in its inspiration than British.

The position of Canadian statesmen as intermediaries between London and Washington seemed to Dr. Seigfried of first importance, and he expressed the view that this state of affairs tends to attract the center of gravity of the British Empire away from the British Isles.

Dr. Seigfried believed that Great Britain is thus drifting apart from Europe and that when England asserts itself in Europe as in the Locarno pacts, it is obliged to do it alone as England and not as the British Empire.

He suggested that the similitude between Canadian and American culture "may create a new danger of social absorption which might imperil, if not political independence itself, at least the liberty of Canada to determine freely the trend of its own future."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN THRIFT INCREASES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Judging by figures of the South Australian Savings Bank, inhabitants here are strongly imbued with the characteristic of thrift. As high as 91.80 per cent of the population of South Australia have savings bank accounts, and total deposits for two weeks in June of this year amounted to £516,875.

At the end of June last year the total funds of the bank were £23,538,154, and so successfully has the bank's money been invested that the trustees have been able to credit accounts with a higher rate on interest than any other savings bank in Australia.

BUDGET SLICING IN AUSTRALIA NOW IN PROGRESS

Federal Treasurer Orders Some Drastic Economies in the Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The Federal Government's financial year has ended with a smaller deficit than expected, but notwithstanding the fact that revenue has failed to meet expenditure by £2,338,000, Dr. Earle Page, the Treasurer, says that the situation is not unsatisfactory when due regard is given to the sound position of the Commonwealth debt sinking fund.

During the year, he pointed out, £5,148,000 was made available from Commonwealth resources, exclusive of loan repayments, for the reduction of the Commonwealth debt.

No increased taxation was imposed during the year, but a number of loopholes of escape from taxation were closed, and the receipts from direct taxation exceeded the budget estimate by £135,000. The amount of direct taxation expected from land tax, income tax and estate duties tax was £15,100,000.

The Commonwealth's principal source of revenue, however, is through indirect taxation, customs and excise duties. This was where Dr. Page went astray in his estimates. Instead of the expected amount of £43,300,000, the return was about £2,250,000 less.

Rigid Economy Necessary

Some heartburning was caused in the Customs Department by the Treasurer's estimate of what would be expected from this department. It is common knowledge that he did not accept the department's estimate, but put one in his budget larger by £2,000,000. Returns approximated what the departmental experts said they would be. No indication has yet been given on how Mr. Page proposes to deal with the deficit, but some form of increased taxation seems inevitable.

In war and repatriation services, invalid and old age pensions and other statutory payments, the Commonwealth accounts for the year just closed totaled £43,670,000. No savings could be made here without repudiating obligations or departing from policies of social benefits established with approval of the people.

A comprehensive economy campaign is now in progress throughout the Commonwealth. Departmental estimates for inclusion in the budget, submitted to Parliament in August, have been sent back for reduction, in many cases by huge amounts. As an example, a reduction of £800,000 has been ordered in the Defense Department's requirements for the forthcoming year.

Ship's Mail Rushed To London by Plane

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Col. Charles Russell, late chief Irish Free State Air Force, accompanied by J. Summers, test pilot, Vickers Company, carried out a successful flight from Galway to Croydon, just outside London, and return with mails from and to the North German Lloyd mail steamer Karlsruhe.

American mails weighing about 100 pounds were rushed to the airplane waiting at Oranmore airdrome from where Colonel Russell left at 7:30 a. m. After refueling at Baldonnel, near Dublin, he reached Croydon at 11:30 and started the return journey with mails at 1:50 p. m. arriving at Oranmore at 7:15 in time to catch the outgoing Karlsruhe.

A Vickers biplane with 600 h. p. engine capable of doing 160 miles an hour was used. This route may mean as much as 36 hours saving time.

HENRY FORD GETS OLD 'ONE-HORSE SHAY'

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—A "one-hoss shay" and three other old carriages in which the fashionable paraded down exclusive Bellevue Avenue here before automobiles drove them to the dingy rear corners of livery stables have been shipped to the Dearborn (Mich.) museum of Henry Ford.

An agent of the automobile magnate bought the carriages, together with several chests of old harness, through Carroll Walker, who used to run a livery stable. The carriages will be refurnished and placed on display.

BOARFISH CAUGHT FAR FROM 'HOME'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A specimen of the rare boarfish was captured in Moray Firth recently and has been presented by Sawers, Ltd., Glasgow, to the natural history department of the Royal Scottish Museum.

The fish, seven inches long, is distinguished by its flattened, disc-like shape, its bright orange-red hue and the snout from which its name has been derived. The first British specimen was captured off Cornwall in 1825, but the boarfish has seldom been found in Scottish waters. The native habitat of the species is in the vicinity of the Mediterranean.

LORD MAYOR OPENS ESTATE FOR WORKERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Kynaston Studd, Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, formally opened the new estate of cottage homes for superannuated workers, provided by the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, at Mill Hill.

The estate was opened 31 years ago with 42 cottages; the new one consists of 39. The Lord Mayor said the idea started with the old-fashioned almshouses. Then came the effort to find a pension, and now they have gone still further, and provided these delightful cottage homes.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Canada's Radio Waits

CANADA'S latest official list of radiocasting stations, just issued by the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, shows a total of 79 call letters issued to newspapers, churches, financial institutions, private companies and business houses throughout the Dominion. There has not been a great change in the number of stations for some time, pending the report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, which it is understood is now nearing the final stages of its inquiry into radiocasting conditions in Canada.

Both the Government and private companies who might build stations have been marking time until the report of the commission is placed before Parliament. The Government has not granted licenses due to a shortage of wavelengths, and the private companies have not built stations for fear that they might have to scrap them should the commission's report favor national ownership of stations.

Many of the present license holders in Canada are not active. A number of private individuals hold licenses and some companies operating in remote regions have license to radiocast, but seldom use their outfits. In the larger cities radiocasting facilities are taxed to a maximum in order to place on the air all the programs that can be sold, for stations must divide their time in cities where more than one station is situated. This is due to a shortage in wavelengths, only one wave being assigned to each city, with the exception of Montreal and Toronto, the former having two waves and the later three to divide among its 10 stations.

It is expected that next spring there will be a big change in the radiocasting station roster in Canada, when new licenses will be issued under the new law to be inaugurated following the Broadcast Commission's report.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WEEI, 590kc-508m.

BROOKLYN — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 1230kc-244m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; 7:30 p. m., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices six Churches of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices, First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1220kc-246m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFDM, 560kc-535m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., by KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Toronto Swim on Air

Foster Hewitt, premier Canadian sports announcer, will radiocast the men's marathon swims in front of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Once more hundreds of aspiring human fish will jump into the cool waters of Lake Ontario for purses totalling $50,000, when the men race on Aug. 28.

From a point of vantage on the top deck of the yacht Toddie, Foster Hewitt will speak into the microphone. At no time during the swim will he be more than a few miles from shore, where in the Press Building of the fair grounds a receiver is installed, connected to a power unit which feeds into a control panel with five lines, connecting with the various Toronto radiocasting stations and the amplifying apparatus installed throughout the exhibition's water front.

FRANKFURTER CARGO TO TAKE AIR ROUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Hot dogs" will fly for the first time Aug. 28, when Otto Stahl, a provisioner, will inaugurate a daily airplane service between the Holmes' Airport, Jackson Heights, L. I., and points within 200 miles of New York, according to an announcement just made here.

The first shipment will be of 900 pounds of frankfurters for a restaurant in Atlantic City, where, it was said, they will "be ready to serve hot off the griddle an hour and a half after leaving New York."

KING ALFONSO RIDES IN PLANE

SANTANDER, Spain (AP)—King Alfonso had his first ride in an airplane Aug. 26 and spent 15 minutes over this city, where the royal family is summering. He was a passenger in the same plane used by Commander Franco in his Azores flight and which was recovered after floating on the sea for a week.

The Listener Speaks

EVERY attempt to offer "something with a story" in a radio program is certain to attract plenty of interest nowadays—and it need not be of any particular value in order to win much applause. As a matter of fact it is still true, as it was months ago, that the Hank Simmons Show-Boat group is almost the only one which gives evidence of a certain mastery of the new technique of radio play presentation, although several periods specializing in the narrative form are proving very successful—notably the "Forty Fathom Trawlers" and the "Harbor Lights" sketches.

A program which is offering brief stage comedies in a setting reminiscent of the "Real Folks" of Thompkins Corner is heard each Monday evening at 9:30 through the WJZ chain. It is known as "The Little Drama Movement"—a title which might suggest something much more serious.

The entertainment last Monday centered about the production by this group of Plainville intelligentsia of a Jewish comedy based upon the time-honored trick of declaring the impending poverty of an apparent heiress in order to test the love of a suitor. This was certainly not the sort of thing that a "community theater" club would be likely to offer, and for this reason it did not fit very well into the setting provided for it.

The clever burlesque of the words and tones of the æsthetic leader of the group, played by Eva Taylor would have led up well to a similarly over-serious presentation of a more typical playlet. The result of mixing the rather more subtle humor of the setting with the vaudeville type of comedy in the play, was that neither one appeared at its best in spite of the fact that both were really quite well done in their own way. Much of the success of the "Show Boat" is due to the unity of atmosphere which is maintained throughout. The melodramas offered on the stage are exactly the kind of thing which we are apt to associate with audiences drawn from remote river towns some years ago.

The most amusing part of "The Little Drama Movement" was the difficult experience of the aristocratic Mrs. Chatterton when her impatient audience was clapping with rhythmic precision in a demand for action, while just outside a crowd was celebrating the return of the mayor with so much noise that it would have been impossible to start the play. Lawrence Grattan, as the unsympathetic stage manager, did well in a rôle that is new in radio entertainments.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 31

Orchestral

Black and Gold Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture and other good numbers of the kind that Ludwig Laurier always chooses. 6 p. m.

Babson Finance Period (CBS). A program of Sousa and Wagner selected by the president of the National Fireproofing Company. 8:30 p. m.

Nathaniel Shilkret (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Pacific 231" steams instantaneously from coast to coast, accompanied by a group of seldom-heard compositions, including a Ravel arrangement of Debussy's "Danse." 9 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Another good Laurier concert. 11:15 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Quartet and Xylophone (Gold Spot—WJZ Chain). Several comedy numbers and a southern medley. 6:30 p. m.

The Cavaleade (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist; Salon Singers. 8 p. m.

Skelloflans (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Jean Goldkette's orchestra; Van Fleming, crooner; Tag and Lene, rural entertainers. 6:30 p. m.

Vocal Duo

The Two Troupers (WJZ Chain). Prospects for the two girls are brighter at last as they entertain a group of society people. 10:30 p. m.

Two Pianos

The Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Lester Place and Robert Pascocello, assisted by Howard Phillips, baritone. 7:05 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). A descriptive number "Evolution of the Organ" included. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"Good Fellows" (WJZ Chain). Male octet directed by Robert Armbruster; orchestra. 10 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Sorrento Serenaders (CBS). Latin music by Latin artists directed by Michael Zito. 8 p. m.

New Hugo Mariani program (Marvin—WJZ Chain). This first of series is devoted to Italian music. Dolores Casinelli is soloist. 8:30 p. m.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC Pacific). Tenor; contralto; orchestra. 7 p. m.

S. M. BRUCE URGES THAT AUSTRALIA AID THE BRITISH

Advises Extra Preferential Treatment to Meet Menace of Future

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In a speech delivered to the Chamber of Manufactures in this city, Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, asked that Great Britain be given extra preferential treatment in the Australian market, in respect of goods that Australians do not manufacture. He urged local manufacture of the complete motorcar. Engines and chassis are imported.

"At the present time," Mr. Bruce said, "we cannot build engines and chassis of motorcars in Australia, but we can supply a tremendous number of things that are used in the construction of motorcars. It is perfectly simple for us to make a complete examination and ultimately stop any car coming in here which contains any of the things we can produce in the country.

"Great Britain, at the present moment, is ripe to come in and help Australian manufacture because Britain is beginning to realize that she is up against very much more trouble in the near future. That trouble is going to affect us to some extent. Being a good protectionist country, and knowing how to deal with people who try to put it over us, we can probably meet the situation much more effectively than Britain.

"There is a danger facing us, and that danger is from the United Staes. During the war America became amazingly rich. She got most of the gold of the world. She has expended a lot of that money in increasing her facilities for protection, expanding her factories and installing new machinery.

"Concurrently with spending that money, she has been concentrating upon a terrific efficiency campaign. She has stopped the flow of new people into the country, and the result is inevitably going to be that less and less will the home market be able to take the tremendous production.

"She is going to start flooding the world in the next few years, and it will be a disastrous flood in all countries. But Britain is beginning to see it, and I believe there will not be any better way of tackling this problem and benefiting the secondary industries of Australia than by saying that we will give to Britain the market which we do not want ourselves, and keep out the other fellow."

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COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous *and* Wood

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall

Incorporated 8 Central Square

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Well established ladies' furnishings business for sale; good locality; details cheerfully furnished. Box S F 60, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 7144 Plankinton Bldg.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 338.

Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.

TEL. PRINCETON 755

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

ESTABLISHED Food Broker invites correspondence with Manufacturers desiring active, intelligent representation; territory covered Eastern Mo., Southern Illinois. S. F. HOLLISTER, 213 S. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—1397 acres, wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture land, in Greenwood and Elk County, Kansas. Write Box 6, Fall River, Kan.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.—For sale, furnished or unfurnished, new modern 7-room Spanish bungalow, patio, also sun room, gas furnace; lot 100x200; beautiful garden; also fruit trees; near university, schools, curches. 355 Seale Ave. Tel. Palo Alto 1918.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A POSITION as hostess or social director in a high grade institution. Applicant has had valuable experience in dealing with young people and has enjoyed the advantage of extensive travel. A statement as to positions held and references regarding character, social and cultural background will be supplied upon request. Box D-126, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A position in desirable home or institution as chaperone or traveling companion for young people. Applicant has had valuable experience in dealing with youth and has enjoyed the advantage of extensive travel. A statement as to positions held and references regarding character, social and cultural background will be supplied upon request. Box D-125, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AGENTS WANTED

HOSIERY representatives enjoy good commissions selling hosiery to friends. Write ALICE LACAULT, 116 West 63th, Room 401, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Four rooms and bath; 4-family house near transit; rent $38 per month. 8723 108th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., Argyle Court, 126 Argyle Rd.—Delightful suburban house, near Christian Science church; beautiful surroundings, fine transportation facilities; suites with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms, some with 2 baths and open fireplaces; moderate rentals. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $38 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

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APARTMENTS

In first-class buildings, for immediate or fall occupancy; very attractive 1, 2, 3, 4-room suites in following locations:

52 GARDEN STREET
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Quiet and respectable people only. Apply on premises or to WM. A. McLEAN, Trustee, 65 Mt. Auburn Street; Tel. University 5077.

HIGH CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

8 large rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

N. Y. C., 324 West 101st—For rent, two large rooms, kitchen, bath; private house; unfurnished. Tel. Riverside 8207.

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BOSTON

Suites 2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents $50 to $75 per month; electric refrigerators optional. Apply to Janitor or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

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M. R. CLARKE

95 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Kenmore 1022-1023

Trips the year round for Pleasant View and Bow, N. H. Represent Association, Mrs. Eddy's Home, Lynn, Red Rock. Also all historical points of interest.

Cars may be hired for any occasion at moderate prices.

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SUNNY HILLS
Near Wilmington, Delaware

Provides a true home life with parental love and care for children of all ages, including infants. Beautiful 81-acre farm with spacious house in which the group lives with the freedom of a large family. *Children of school age attend either public or private schools in Wilmington.* Limited numbers. Children accepted throughout the year.

MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
P. O. Box 293, Wilmington, Del.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460 Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

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11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept. Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

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High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

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2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable white servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

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A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 338 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RIDING INSTRUCTOR—Washington, D. C., or New York State qualified to teach young ladies. W. NORMAN CLARKE, East Harpswell, Maine.

WANTED—Houseman, Christian Scientist preferred; 3 in family. Answer Box 445, Bala-Cynwyd, Penn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A young woman to act as mother's helper, must be fond of children and willing to assist in home duties; salary $32 per month; Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. RAYMOND KEELER, R. F. D. 57, Wilton, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Fraser Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention; 42 years' experience.

"GARDEN OF CANADA"
30 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS

A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country home and beautiful scenery; permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ontario.

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Canarsie)—Upper floor 2-family stucco house; 4 rooms, bath, all improvements. Write AGAZZI, 2267 Glenwood Rd.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., Brookline Street; rental $150; new ten rooms, 3 baths, range heat; 2-car heated garage. 10½ miles from Chestnut Hill Station; key at office. MAHLON W. HILL.

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YOUNG couple with 2 children would like to rent a small home near Boston in good neighborhood handy to good train service; rent must be reasonable; give full particulars at once. J-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3923.

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LONG DISTANCE moving anywhere; household moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

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PRACTITIONERS' offices in wonderful location at low rental; heart of city; most accessible from everywhere. 160 W. 72nd St., New York City. Trafalgar 2297.

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LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Bernardsville, N. J.—Modern improvements; spacious grounds; permanent or transient guests; $30 and up. Box 222.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

REAL ESTATE

BRETTUNS MILLS, LIVERMORE, MAINE.—FOR SALE—7-room house with veranda; stable and other outbuildings, 12 or more acres of land; several acres of valuable pine, old growth; beautifully situated on state road leading to Rangeley Lakes; must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars address MRS. MAUD DOTEN, 16 Park Ave., Auburn, Maine. Tel. 2164-W.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Very attractive 10-room house, 2 baths; near Broadway Station; 18 minutes from New York; small cash payment. Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HEWLETT, N. Y.—A desirable 8-room house for sale or rent in business section. X-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SIX ACRES, river, $3600; barn, four acres, $2500; large barn, two acres, $2500; easy remodeling. AIKEN, Redding, Connecticut.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Heart of the White Mts. For sale or rent, beautiful old house, shade trees, 15 acres, 8 master bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, modern appointments, hot water heat, furnished throughout, screened porch, 2-car garage. B. S. CHURCHILL, Whitefield, N. H.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—8-room detached house, tile kitchen and bath, tax exempt; garage; near Jamaica Ave. Elevated; 19 minutes to 33rd St., N. Y. 9118 St. Charles Court, Woodhaven, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

A8K MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Desirable rooms, block from church; transients welcomed; garage. S. J. S., Copley 4025-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York harbor; light airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 15 Summit St.—For rent, 3-4-5 rooms in modern apartment; 5 minutes to East Orange Station; rooms are large, light, airy, ample closet space and foyer hall. Frigidaire, elevator service. Apply SUPT. in building. Tel. Orange 742.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apartment 12, Edgecombe 9441—One large and one small room, every convenience; quiet, private family; near bus, subway and subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive, corner 112th Street, Apt. 6D—Attractive double room, semi-private bath; also single room; business people.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs)—Doubles, singles, kitchen, laundry privileges; maid service; "Columbia" section.

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, business people, 220 West 107th, Apt. 6G. Call before 11 A. M. and after 7 P. M. Clarkson 8708.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Transients; comfortable sunny rooms in private quiet home; private garage. Phone 2878.

PLEASANT, homey apartment, 1 or 2 rooms and kitchenette; bright, clean and nicely furnished; every convenience. Somerset 3811-J.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL desires room; quiet single house; family, 2 adults; quiet neighborhood; alone, top floor, as very light sleeper; $5; no other roomers; kitchen privileges. R-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—Plain sewing of any kind; repairing dresses, making draperies, curtains; neat and skillful work; reasonable prices. WEBER, Apt. 6-E, 239 W. 103rd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE competent in many ways in the home; chauffeur free to travel. X-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CANADA—Young man, 28, single, seeks position of trust & responsibility in manufacturing business in Canada; 9 years' experience organizing works of production of engineers' sensitized papers & general drawing office materials. Box 33, A. F. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Stenographer desires position in small office; good at detail and figures; correspondence and copying work done privately. M. G. S., Apt. 3, South 60 East 94th St., N. Y. C., Atwater 4712.

NEW YORK CITY—Secretary-Stenographer, broad experience, including law work; rapid, efficient. Phone Columbus 8805.

REFINED woman, experienced manager of motherless home, or otherwise; companion child, adult. E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES executive, office manager, 7 years' experience, college graduate, desires to serve within Philadelphia. 4620 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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NEW YORK CITY—To high class milliner or novelties space is offered in an exclusive dressmaker's shop; upper Madison Ave.; splendid show window. Box R-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Quiet, helpful atmosphere; in view of ocean; moderate rates; daily, weekly; about 25 guests. Tel. 162-J.

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A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York; (ninth season); open Sept. and Oct. MRS. E. E. AVERY
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Fresh Vegetables—Airy Rooms, Good sleds
Summer Sports—Bathing
Opportunity for rest and study—Rates Moder. to
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SOUTHPORT, CONN. (Box 461)—Quiet place on water for few guests; good food; convenient commuting; car. Phone Fairfield 1138.

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New London, N. H.
Rates $18.00—$20.00 per week
Open June 1-Oct. 1

TO LET—FURNISHED

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Students Prepared for Opera, Concert, Church or just for Self-Expression
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BARITONE, Concert and Radio Artist, Church Soloist, formerly of the Boston Opera Co., and Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng. For appointment phone Jerome 4525 or write Studio 516, Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57 St., N. Y. City.
Private and class instruction — Evening lessons

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Kayvin Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Evans Book Store, 2280 Yonge St.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Wilson & Son's News Stand 2246 Bloor St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St. East.; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeline.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonsaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Hawker, 5412 Verdun Ave., Verdun; Moulland Pharmacy, 166 Moulland St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Where: England, Holland and America.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: Governor of Plymouth Colony and at the same time its historian.

A son of Yorkshire, at the age of 17 he joined the little company of Separatists who, under the guidance of William Brewster, held Sunday services in the drawing-room at Scrooby Manor, but a few miles from young Bradford's birthplace at Austerfield. Until shortly before the Puritans had had no thought of leaving the Established Church, wishing only to see changes made in its ritual. Then James ., stung to fury by Puritan persistence, threatened: "I will make them conform or I will harry them out of the land."

Thus non-conformity became downright secession. It was soon that the persecuted Separatists escaped into Holland, that refuge of the religiously oppressed. For 11 or 12 years they lived at Leyden, mingled with the Dutch people and pursued common occupations. William Bradford was apprenticed to a French Protestant silk manufacturer. When the Separatists, whom the modern world knows more readily as Pilgrims, not wishing their children to grow up in ignorance of their own English language and traditions, resolved to sail to America, Bradford was of the group which joined the Mayflower at Southampton.

In 1621 Bradford was elected to succeed the first Governor, John Carver, and continued in that office for about 30 years, displaying precisely those gifts most needed under the exacting circumstances: justice and uprightness, efficient administration, a fearless handling of the frequent crises in public affairs, and a remarkable tact in dealing with the Indians.

He left a number of historical writings, most important being his "Diary of Occurrences" which covered the first year of the colony, and his "History of the Plymouth Plantation" which traced the story of the society from 1602 until 1647. In simple and vigorous prose he has recounted the poignant story of the sufferings and perseverances. His works remain our chiefest sources of information regarding that famous migration which, beginning at Scrooby, ended on the rocky Massachusetts shore.

A Word a Day

Marvel

The Latin word *mirari* (*mirus*, "wonderful,") means "to wonder," and both the noun and verb "marvel" have that idea as a base.

"To marvel" is to wonder at or about something, to be astonished and perplexed because of something. Although the element of surprise is emphasized, it is a different kind of surprise from being thunderstruck; it is a surprise accompanied by thoughtful inquiry. One who marvels seeks for an explanation of the wonders he has heard or seen. He is impressed to discover the source of the unusual happenings.

Back of the great discoveries of religion, natural science, and education has been a spirit of marveling, an urge to find out the first facts or fundamentals from which those apparent marvels have resulted. "To marvel" is to exhibit a normal interest in wonderful phenomena and to follow that interest with action.

The first syllable of mar'-vel is accented. Sound *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *recent*.

"And the multitudes marveled."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why is the Luttrell Psalter of unusual interest to the scholar?—*Art Page* 20
2. What industry has shown the greatest instability of employment? — *Odds and Ends* 20
3. What American city has increased its population over 1,000,000 in 10 years?—*Editorial Note* 20
4. Who is perhaps one of the best known and most popular of the English Victorian poets?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
5. In what quarter will the appearance of the stowaway be greeted by cheers?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

LOOK inward! for you have a lasting fountain of happiness at home that will always bubble up if you will but dig for it.—MARCUS AURELIUS

Odds and Ends

In Less Time

The winding of Big Ben, which formerly occupied two men for three afternoons each week, is now performed by an electric motor.

Shipping Statistics

There are approximately 6000 ships of 32 countries that participate in moving passengers and freight of the United States.

Europe's Largest Warehouse

The largest warehouse in Europe is at Stettin harbor, on the Baltic. It has a capacity of 65,000 long tons and storage space of nearly 48,000 square yards.

Behind the Grime

The removal of the dirt of centuries from the walls of the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, disclosed wall paintings said to be 500 years old.

Plant Protection

The uprooting of ferns and other plants growing in roads, lanes, banks or commons is a punishable offense in Berkshire, Eng.

Consistent Production

The first oil well sunk in California, near Newhall, is still producing 4½ barrels a day after 60 years of operation. The other wells which were drilled around this first one have long since dried up.

Preserving Totem Poles

The Canadian Government is being aided by Indians in the villages of British Columbia in its efforts to accurately restore old totem poles and to preserve them as monuments.

Movies Popular in Australia

The country ranking next to the United States in its enthusiasm for motion pictures is Australia.

The Farmer and Forestry

Farmers of the United States, besides being the largest owners of forest lands, are also the largest consumers of forest products.

Palestine's Dead Sea

Twelve hundred billion dollars is the estimated value of the deposits of potash, bromine salts, gypsum and magnesium chloride and other minerals valuable to agriculture and industry, which are said to be contained in the Dead Sea.

PERFUMED SAUSAGES
A Parisian club which specializes in strange dishes recently served sausages scented with attar of roses.

The Children's Corner

Jonathan Little Visits a Farm

IT WAS the first day of the summer month that Jonathan Little had come with his mother to live on a farm.

Jonathan Little and his mother had traveled quite a long way by train, and then they had got out at a small railway station where they had been met by the farmer himself with an automobile.

"That," Said Jonathan Little to Himself, "Is a Hen. And Those Are Her Chickens."

The farmer's name
Was Peter Oat.
He met the train
In his Sunday coat.

He met the train
In his Sunday hat.
His wife had made him
Dress up like that.

His eyes were blue
And his whiskers red.
He lifted his hat
Right off his head.

"Hop into," he cried,
"The family bus.
I'm glad you're coming
To stop with us."

So Jonathan Little and his mother had got into the automobile, and been driven to the farm, and welcomed with open arms by Mrs. Oat, and had supper, and Jonathan had got acquainted with the cat, and then his mother had put him to bed in a large bed, and he had gone to sleep.

Now it was the next morning, and Jonathan Little was walking about and looking at the farm. It was the first farm he had ever lived on, so there were a good many things to look at.

"That," said Jonathan Little to himself, "is a hen. And those are her chickens."

Although nobody in the neighborhood where Jonathan Little lived when he was at home kept hens and chickens, Jonathan had seen pictures of them. So he felt well pleased with himself to know what they were. He stood watching them with his hands in his pockets.

"I thought chickens looked all alike," said Jonathan Little to himself. "But some of these chickens are wider than others and have different faces."

There was a brook
That ran along
And sang itself
A brooky song.

The hen beside it
Scratched for food
To feed her little
New-hatched brood

But all at once
That hen cried "Cluck!
Good Gracious! Have
I hatched a duck!"

For to the brook
One had skedaddled,
And in the brook
It gaily paddled.

"Mother, Mother," cried Jonathan Little. "Come see the chickie swim."

"That isn't a chickie," said Jonathan Little's mother, who was quite likely to come from somewhere when Jonathan Little called to her. "That's a duckie."

Orange Puzzle

A Little Girl Had 16 Cents to Spend, and Purchased a Number of Oranges at Three for 5 Cents and an Equal Number at 1 Cent Each. How Many Did She Buy?

Answer to "What Proverb?" "Dare to do right—fear to do wrong."

The Adventures of Waddles

I ASKED MY FRIENDS TO NAME THEIR CHOICE OF TUNES FOR INSTRUMENT OR VOICE.
"NOCTURNES," SAID DADDY OWL, "IMPART THE HIGHEST INSTRUMENTAL ART."
SAID TOM, "THE BEST TUNE SUNG OR PLAYED IS MY POST-MIDNIGHT SERENADE."
"AND I," SAID PUP, IN MANNER DROLL, "PREFER MY READY BARCAROLE."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation
(From the Omaha Bee-News)

Omaha, Neb.

AN EXAMPLE of how Omaha business men forget their rivalry and rally to the aid of a competitor in time of disaster was afforded this week when the Brinn & Jensen explosion and fire temporarily crippled that concern.

Within a few minutes after the fire started E. H. Hoel, vice-president of the Carpenter Paper Company, was on the scene to place the full resources of his company at the command of Mr. J. P. Jensen.

"Send all your unfilled and new orders to us and we will fill them for you without cost for the service," said Mr. Hoel.

B. F. Marshal of the Marshal Paper Company, George M. Ribbel of the Ribbel Paper and Woodenware Company, and the Field-Hamilton-Smith Company officials all proffered the use of their facilities to Mr. Jensen.

"Use our offices, our clerks, our drays, all our stocks, until you are able to reopen for business." That was the offer of all Mr. Jensen's competitors in business.

And every offer was made before the fire was out.

Her Mite

St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.

THE member of the Salvation Army had reached a district where it might be considered unreasonable to expect such needy people to offer help.

But there were the Self-Denial envelopes to collect, and so she knocked at the door of a small house and prepared to ask for the envelope.

The door opened suddenly, and a woman pushed a bundle toward her, saying, "I can't give you any money but I've been making these for you. You'll be able to sell them."

Thanking her, the girl continued her errand. And presently she took the parcel to the headquarters to open.

Inside were four beautifully made patchwork quilts, with borders of handmade lace! The work given to them showed that the donor had spent months in their making, and that in the end she had given far more than mere money. She had cast in the widow's mite.

In Lighter Vein

Hits the High Spots

Willie: "Pa, what is a grasshopper?"

Pa: "That dull lawn mower of ours!"—*Judge.*

Service

Guest: "This steak is so thin that I can read through it!"

Waiter: "Yes, sir. What do you wish to read?"—*Detroit News.*

Something

The reporter came idly into the office. "Well," said the editor, "what did our eminent statesman have to say?"

"Nothing."

"Well, keep it down to a column."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Alphabet Lesson

Little Charles was learning the alphabet.

"Now, this is big U," said his mother, pointing to the capital letter, "and this one beside it is little u. Can you remember that?"

"Oh, yes," the child replied, confidently.

The next day his mother pointed to the same letters again.

"Can you tell me this morning what these letters are?" she asked him.

Charles's face beamed with pride as his chubby little finger pointed to the bold letters in his book.

"This," he said, "is big me and this is little me."—*Indianapolis News.*

The Graduate

"You have never worked before?"

"No, sir."

"Then you have no references?"

"Only a diploma."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Stronger Motive

It was the young barrister's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

"Now," said he, addressing the defendant, "you say you came to town to look for work? I put it to you, there was another, a stronger motive that brought you all this distance."

"Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was—"

"Ah! cried the barrister, triumphantly. "And what was it?"

"A locomotive." — *South Coast Times.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A local adventurer admits that if some capitalist will back him to the extent of $30,000 he will embark on an endurance contest by going round the world on a steam roller.

Detroit News: An American tourist, according to a friend who has just returned, is a fellow who says of the finest art gallery in Europe that it's located only a few squares from the city's only hot dog stand.

Louisville Times: Walking will never become a lost art as long as a motorist has to park his car three or four blocks from his place of business.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The air mail set a new record in July and that is just what might have been expected from a vacationing nation with a post-card habit.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heilman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Why Unemployment?

WHAT is being done about unemployment in the United States? The statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that unemployment at present does not seem "unusually large" is somewhat reassuring as to the immediate situation. At the same time, however, it indicates the great need for an adequate program to stabilize employment. For Mr. Green goes on to confess his inability to say whether employment is above or below its usual level, since "there has never been any determination of what normal unemployment might be."

Without granting that in a properly organized society any unemployment need be "normal," it is evident that the first requisite in matching men and jobs is information. The present special session of Congress has taken two noteworthy steps to meet this need. The first increases appropriations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to permit the gathering of better current data on employment, and the second provides for a national unemployment census as part of the 1930 enumeration.

More widespread recognition by business of the fact that the jobless worker is a penniless customer has given impetus to the movement to provide employment in slack times through construction of public works. Two bills embodying this idea are before Congress now, and President Hoover is expected to recommend a definite plan in his annual message. It is believed that setting up a $3,000,000,000 reserve for this purpose would make it "possible to do for unemployment what the Federal Reserve System has done for finance."

Another project Congress has an opportunity to act on is a proposal for a national system of free employment agencies. The United States has lagged far behind other nations in this, and it is estimated that $5,000,000 a year would provide such a service. One advantage of this plan would be the co-ordination of labor supply and demand on a nation-wide scale. Many authorities believe it is as necessary to have employment exchanges for bringing buyers and sellers of labor together as it is to have stock and produce exchanges to facilitate the transfer of commodities and securities.

One of the most hopeful developments is the effort of large concerns to "regularize" their own employment by reducing fluctuation in output. This is done by manufacturing "for stock" in the off season, diversifying production, and pushing advertising and sales efforts to stimulate buying in slack times. It is reported that eighty-three firms are operating under such a policy, and some of the largest enterprises in the country are among this number.

With experts estimating that there is approximately a 10 per cent average of unemployment, it is unlikely that any one of these methods will solve the entire problem, but in combination they appear well able to transform an admittedly unsatisfactory situation.

The Mental Background of History

MOST people are fully awake to the important effects on world peace that may flow from the way in which history is taught in the primary schools of Europe and the United States. A few weeks ago in a radiocast book review Desmond MacCarthy laid a startling emphasis on this point by saying that a young French child once shrank from him in horror because he was one of those who "murdered Joan of Arc."

Not so much interest, however, is taken in the teaching of history in universities, partly because universities are felt to be entirely academic places, and partly because they are thought to influence directly only a small proportion of the population. But importance is not always in direct ratio to numbers, and upon university history teaching ultimately depends the kind of history taught in primary schools. F. M. Powicke's inaugural lecture as professor of modern history at Oxford is consequently of far more than academic interest, for in it he indicates what is likely to be the dominant idea and tendency of the twentieth century historian.

Some authorities, of course, maintain that the historian should not have any such dominant idea or tendency; above all, he should not write to establish a thesis. Now, to write absolutely impartial history, history that gives all, and nothing but, the facts, is plainly impossible, since to set down exhaustively the whole truth about a single person's experiences even for a brief period would result in a work longer than Gibbon's. Nor is it desirable, for it assumes that the historian, who is presumably more learned than the majority of his readers, should not reveal the judgments and lessons that his learning has brought him. In all history, therefore, there will always be a dominating conception, and it is important to find out what that dominating conception will be. In Acton, it was liberty; in Froude, Protestantism, and in Macaulay, Whigism. What will it be in the history of today and tomorrow?

According to Professor Powicke, it will be the idea of equity between man and man, and between nation and nation. In emphasizing this latter conception, history teaching will render mankind an inestimable service, for one of the world's primary needs is the development of the idea of an international system of justice controlling the actions of nations, as the actions of individuals are regulated by national law. The nineteenth century succeeded beyond all expectation in abolishing disorder within states; it accomplished hardly anything at all in the way of abolishing disorder between them. That is a task left to the present day; and it is one to the successful achievement of which the historian can contribute much by the provision of the requisite mental background.

A Synonym for Peace

AS THE world observes the first anniversary of the signing of the Pact of Paris there are visible certain profound changes in the technique of diplomacy. The gilt braid which has bound statesmen to time-worn and circuitous methods has been unwound. This releases a new frankness in international intercourse.

Thus it has become fashionable to speak of the "new diplomacy"; the ascendancy of the "shirt-sleeve" statesmen. The formal thunder of court and conference has lost its impressiveness. There is greater hope in the quieter tones which can be faintly heard at Lossiemouth.

But whence comes this change? Can any single document, however forceful, reverse the rules of statecraft at a single sweep? The answer obviously lies in the fact that the multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war is a result, rather than a cause. It is the tangible expression of the sentiment for world peace—long in the thoughts of men, but only recently apparent. The alteration in the diplomatic modus operandi is but another evidence of this crystallization.

How deeply this change is recognized by the diplomatists themselves is indicated by Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, in discussing the informal Anglo-American disarmament conversations and the effort to discover a "yardstick" to simplify the problem of arms reduction. The problem, he declares, must be "mastered so that its final solution is clear and satisfactory to the average man." Then he adds:

> The smaller the compass into which the necessary technical naval differences can be reduced, the clearer will be the public perception of the relative insignificance of what is involved when compared with the total naval strength of the powers, and the more general will be the demand that these smaller technical differences be fairly adjusted in order that the whole cause of world peace may not be jeopardized unjustifiably thereby.

Statesmen are going further than bowing to the ultimate dictates of public opinion. They have begun to conduct their negotiations in a language which the average man can understand. National aggression is not included in this vocabulary. And the Pact of Paris has become one of the many synonyms for the universal striving for peace.

Through the Prism of Manners

IF THE old tag, "manners makyth man," does not state the whole truth, it goes, at any rate, to the length of defining an admirable ideal for an imperfect world. But that the world, judged through the prism of manners, gets less and less imperfect with every generation is attested by Canon William Charles Edmund Newbolt, Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral in London for the last forty years. For, in a reminiscent mood a few weeks ago, Canon Newbolt told a reporter that in his early days at St. Paul's people did not scruple to read newspapers and eat sandwiches while waiting for the services to begin.

It is true, of course, that each country has its particular code of good manners, and that even within the confines of the same country different groups of people have their own idiosyncrasies in conversation and at table, a departure from which is considered a lapse from grace. There is, besides, also the difficulty of forming a detached judgment about the accepted mode of mutual relationships of one's own age; and what the "poleet" beau of the Restoration period considered the essence of "refeenment," a member of the "bright" set in modern London would find neither so "polate" nor so "refaned." But, on the whole, it may be urged, good or bad manners can best be judged from the behavior of all classes of people in public places, where, whether mixed up or separated according to their purses, they all conform to one standard of conduct.

And it is in this respect that one cannot help drawing the flattering but none the less justified conclusion that in theaters, streets and places of worship manners have been steadily improving, as anyone who cares to look up the records of the social history of the last few centuries can find out for himself. Today the rather apologetic shuffling of late comers on a first night provoke the wrathful condemnation of critics in the United States and England alike, but what would a modern critic say if he were to be transported amid the howling mob that used to frequent the theaters in London about a century ago? Frau Johanna Schopenhauer, the mother of the famous German philosopher, to quote one instance, in describing such a visit in her diary, tells how the most famous actors of that day had to interrupt their performance, sometimes for as long as an hour, in order to prevail on their audiences to allow them to go on with their plays.

In the streets the improvement of manners is no less astonishing than the improvement in the general appearance and cleanliness. The rise in the public esteem of bus conductors is, perhaps, sufficient proof of that. And Canon Newbolt's testimony shows that even in places of public worship the social sense of the people has changed for the better within barely one generation. Indeed, the larger cities become, the more, it would seem, does this improvement in manners develop.

On Coming Back Home

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON, the English master of paradox, once having decided that he needed a new slant on the routine business of living in the same house for many years, undertook to enter his home by way of a ladder perched against a window sill. As a matter of fact, he craved the exciting adventure of investigating his own premises at midnight, that he might taste the savor of a novel experience which presented familiar surroundings from a sharply different angle.

It's a capital idea, if not carried out too literally. Most people need a fresh perspective on old scenes and well-remembered duties, and a vacation in some alien environment supplies the spice of variety for the achievement of that end. Within the next week or so the family will be flying back to the old nest after a summer spent in European sight-seeing, in the sequestered woods, along automobile trails. And every member of the household will find that he enters the house by an attractive new passageway.

It will be good to see again the old green davenport by the window, and the floor lamp that casts a bright ray over the shoulder as one scans the evening paper. It will be good to hear neighbor Brown clucking to his greedy chickens across the way. It will be good, after dinner, to amble down the familiar, tree-bordered streets with all their lighted, cheerful houses, and see again the old signs on the old buildings across Fountain Square.

The best thing about going away is coming back home. In the intervening weeks of absence something has happened to the family rooftree, and to the friends of long standing, even to the jobs that daily engage the energies of men and women. Some skillful hand has burnished the family silverware with magical polish, and the figures of the past gleam forth with fresh meaning and renewed beauty.

Yes, Mr. Chesterton, it's not a bad notion to explore old haunts and associations from the high elevation of an opened window.

A Friend for a Boy Without a Job

CAPT. ERNEST EDWARD EVEREST, as secretary of the employment committee of the Headmasters' Association, in his all-too-brief career, gave definitely helpful advice to more than 20,000 boys on "how to obtain a job." He had a genius for knowing the ways by which boys could be fitted into work for which they had a natural aptitude, into work which they would enjoy doing, and at which, therefore, they were likely to succeed. Trade and industry are hampered, society suffers an economic loss, and the army of discontents grows larger when the attempt is made to fit a square peg into a round hole.

Placing a boy at the correct task in the beginning of his career of earning a livelihood is a responsibility which elders owe to youth. Thousands of failures, so called, could be traced to the fact that, as boys in their tender years, they were propelled into "blind alley" positions, for which they had neither fitness nor enthusiasm, by parents concerned only with increasing the family income. Poverty may be to blame in some cases, but, in any event, the boy is handicapped and society burdened with a business misfit. Many a good mechanic has been spoiled in the making of a second-rate lawyer.

It was through the realization of this, perhaps, that Captain Everest and his associates sought and found a means of avoiding such anachronisms among the boys under their supervision. Himself an auctioneer, Captain Everest became secretary of the committee in 1921 after a considerable experience among boys' organizations in South London. It is related that he built up at Whitehall a unique organization for advising and aiding boys from secondary or grammar schools, to which headmasters all over England gradually began to send promising youngsters when they were in need of good advice concerning their first employment.

The captain, it is said, could instantly recall names of firms, their principals and telephone numbers, as well as the names of boys he had placed with them years before. In this way he actually helped to place 6500 boys in good positions, kept in touch with those who went abroad, and maintained a hospitable open door at Whitehall or his bachelor home for those who remained in England. Twenty of Captain Everest's boys are with railway companies in the Argentine, fifteen are with the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada. Hundreds of others are prospering as bank clerks, iron and steel workers, employees of public utility companies and institutions, chemical concerns, law firms and commercial and other enterprises. One of his protégés, apprenticed to a hotel chef, may, it appears, develop into a Brillat Savarin.

Captain Everest was accustomed to hold an annual reunion of all his "boys," to whom he was endeared by his courtly dignity, his kindliness and his sympathy. Some of his early charges, now successful men of business, in their turn have opened similar channels of usefulness to lads just leaving school in the bewilderment of having for the first time to earn their own living. The practical success which has attended the efforts of this man to be helpful to his young brothers stands as a living monument to his endeavors.

Editorial Notes

What could be more illustrative of the general trend of thought away from war and memorials to war than the action of the delegates to the National Association of Gardeners in Toronto when they indorsed a proposal to plant a garden of 400 acres, half in the United States and half in Canada, to commemorate 100 years of peace between the two countries? Perennial seeds of good will will be sown side by side with the flowers!

President Hoover told Virginians the other day that his idea of a good neighbor is one who may be counted on when the emergency arises for the loan of a half dozen eggs or a couple of extra plates. It will be noticed that Mr. Hoover was discreetly silent about the chap who borrows the lawn mower each summer.

Dr. William E. Rappard, in a recent address at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, said that disarmament, to be successful, needed an "Eighteenth Amendment." It is clear that Dr. Rappard does not consider the prohibition amendment a joke!

Automobile engines, it is reported, are being designed with such high efficiency that almost the only way one can tell whether the motor is running is to refer to the ammeter. Now to apply the same skill to the airplane!

The world advertisers' convention, by resolving to avoid causes of friction, showed a belief that it pays to advertise peace and that peace makes advertising in general more profitable.

The Smithy Goes Afield

"I SEE," said Mr. Blennerhassett, lowering the paper he was reading and looking over his glasses at Mr. Prescott, who was playing a game of backgammon with himself, "that the village smithy has gone and left the spreadin' chestnut tree."

Mr. Prescott clucked his tongue and moved a man.

"No spreadin' chestnuts to stan' under; no hosses nuther—much."

Mr. Blennerhassett folded his glasses into a worn leather case, which he tucked into the upper left-hand pocket of his vest, and crossed lanky legs.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, hitching his chair a little closer, "there's a feller over to Dunsbury has gone an' rigged up a blacksmith shop on a motortruck, an' goes all over th' country lookin' for hosses to shoe; th' hosses wouldn't come to him, so he goes to th' hosses—like th' feller to th' mountain. Know what he done?"

Mr. Prescott closed the backgammon board with a slam. "No, I don't an' I don't know as I care what he did."

He said it with just the right emphasis on the "did," but this did not daunt Mr. Blennerhassett. Mr. Prescott, he knew, was most likely to be that way when most interested. He hitched his chair still closer.

* * *

"Got an' anvil, bellers, forge, stack of shoes an' even a tank of water to temper the shoes an' goes all aroun' lookin' for hosses to shoe. Don't have to go far at that. Has all he can do an' has a waitin' list. Gets dollar an' a quarter a shoe, five dollars all round. Some different from what Sam Tingle used to get."

Mr. Prescott cleared his throat.

"Five dollars for shoein' a hoss?"

"Yessir, five dollars an' has all he can do. Sam used to get twenty-five cents a shoe, wasn't it, dollar all round?"

"Yes, an' I've known him to take seventy-five cents. That was when Ed Billins came up from Stowell an' opened a shop agin Sam. Said he was goin' to put Sam out of business." Mr. Prescott chuckled. "Rec'lect him, don't you? Went to work for Bill Green down to th' feed store later on. Said he wouldn't work for Sam Tingle, nohow, but I guess Sam'd had his say about that beforehand."

Mr. Blennerhassett wagged his head.

"Remember him, all right. Too all fired smart. Them was great days, though, Ben, great days. Rec'lect how we used to hang round th' blacksmith shop, an' how sometimes, when Sam wa'n't too busy, he'd make us a hoss-shoe-nail ring? Wonder if they ever make that kind of a ring now? Haven't seen one for years."

Mr. Prescott snorted.

"Hoss-shoe-nail ring today! Just go an' try to find somebody who knows what a hoss-shoe nail is—unless it's some ol' timer like us—you won't find many."

* * *

"Be kinder nice," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "to hear th' bellers wheezin' again, an' th' hammer poundin' th' anvil, an' see th' sparks flyin', an' to hear th' hot shoes hissin' in th' water trough. Remember how we used to make hoss-hair rings, too, an' hosshair watch chains? An' how ol' man Tuggins used to stomp after us for pullin' tail hairs out of that big white hoss of his?"

Mr. Prescott shook his sides at the picture the words brought up, the little tufts of white whisker just below each ear jumping up and down with the shaking of his ruddy jowls.

"That hoss of his was sure th' biggest, whitest hoss I ever see. You know, Dan, I believe I've got one o' them white hosshair chains somewhere around now. Some day I'm goin' to have a look for it. Be kind of fun seein' it again."

"There was something about a blacksmith shop," broke in Mr. Blennerhassett, "I don't know what it was, but take Saturdays at Sam Tingle's, when th' farmers was comin' in to do their shoppin' for th' week, stoppin' at Green's feed store for a couple of bags of shorts an' meal, then leavin' their teams at Sam's to be shod, or a tire to be tightened or a bolt welded. Fust come, fust served. That was Sam's word an' he stuck to it. There was th' line of hosses tied up waitin' their turn like a lot of men in th' barber shop on Saturday night—all kinds, blacks, roans, chestnuts, bays, grays—nuzzlin' one another or dozin' with their heads nigh draggin' on th' ground, some pawin' th' dirt restless like an' wantin' to be startin' off home to their oats—tails a-switchin' to keep th' flies off. Can't you hear th' ring of th' anvil an' smell th' burnin' hoof? There was the Bedloes' dog sniffin' an' nosin' th' chips. Funny how a dog always liked to fool around an' old hoof."

Mr. Blennerhassett eased his legs and ran knotty fingers through his hair.

* * *

"There was th' hossshoe pitchin' out back of Tompkins' barn. How th' boys'd yell an' whoop 'er up when one of 'em made a ringer. An' old Sam poundin' away all through it from sunup to sundown, an' sometimes later still, for a dollar a hoss all around. What arms he had! How he could laugh! Remember those red flannel shirts he wore summer an' winter, an' how he'd dip his whole head into th' rain barrel on a hot day? An' on Sundays, th' shiny black suit he wore to church, an' how funny he was in a b'iled shirt with no collar on an' with smudges on his face he never could quite get off. Great days, they was, Ben. Nothin' like it now, with people just wantin' to be on the go all th' time."

The two men were silent, their memories wandering out over a street where brick sidewalks with grass growing up between the bricks edged long rows of arching elms.

Mr. Blennerhassett looked up with a new twinkle in his eye.

"Ever hear what come of Willie Tingle, Sam's boy? Smart lad, Willie, pesterin' us older boys shaggin' round after us. Never forget when he got hold of a can of blackin' an' blacked up th' four white feet of Deacon Allen's hoss. Th' deacon, when he couldn't find him, blamed Sam for lettin' him loose, an' he an' Sam had it pretty hot for a spell. Guess you wa'n't there that day. My, th' deacon was wild. He'd be lookin' for her yet, I guess, only it was gettin' late an' th' mare was gettin' to think of her oats. She watched th' deacon go up an' down th' line two or three times, then nickered. Smart little tyke, Willie was."

* * *

Mr. Prescott sniffed.

"Fresh young squirt, if you ask me. Never amounted to nothin'.

"Little onery sometimes," agreed Mr. Blennerhassett. "When he grew up wanted Sam to go into th' bicycle business. Said they was goin' to put blacksmithin' out of th' runnin'. But, after all, it wa'n't th' bicycle, but th' aut'mobile, that did it. Oh, well, th' aut'mobile has done a lot of things, but, if 'twasn't for them, I couldn't be over here chinnin' with you every Thursday rain or shine. They're a right friendly contraption an' help a lot to keep friendships green.

When you moved away from Tyngsbury, Ben, I thought I'd seen th' last of you. Wa'n't so easy to get around then. Now here we be goin' on chatterin' like a couple of red squirrels an' me thirty miles from home an' supper waitin' fer me at 6 o'clock. Gee!" looking at his watch, "5 o'clock a'ready an' I've got to stop at th' garage an' get some new spark plugs. Skipped somethin' awful comin' over. See you agin next Thursday."

At the foot of the steps he looked back, the twinkle again in his eye.

"I forgot to tell y', Ben, that travelin' blacksmith is Willie Tingle. Smart boy, Willie."

G. F. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE Lorraine League is politically significant. Its aim is to end for all time the hyphenated expression "Alsace-Lorraine," and by separating itself demonstrate its disapproval of the campaign for autonomy in neighboring Alsace. The Lorraine League is also an association whose aim it is to encourage, especially in the industrial field, the collaboration of the two parts of Lorraine, the one included from 1870 to 1918 in the "Alsace-Lorraine" of the German Reich, and the other which remained within the French frontier. This reunion of the four departments of Lorraine, with the disunion from Alsace, was emphasized at the second congress of the league held in Nancy. Raymond Poincaré, the recent Premier, himself a Lorrainian, is "président d'honneur" of the league.

* * *

Word has gone forth from the Town Hall that a marvelous "city" for artists is to be built. The sculptors and the artists will have north lights and bathrooms in their block of buildings in Boulogne-sur-Seine. How times have changed! The studio city will be vastly different from the scramble of dwellings clustered on Montmartre and around Montparnasse, where the Utrillos of the past used to forage for quarters. The municipality of Paris is recognizing the fact that the changing conditions and increased rents have rendered the housing problem particularly difficult for the artist. It is to remedy this and prevent a further migration of the painter and sculptor that the municipality has subscribed to the plans for this new "city."

* * *

The query came from the United States as to where phonograph records of spoken French, suitable for learning the language, could be purchased. The Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor sent a letter to M. H. Pernot, director of the Phonetics Institute of the University of Paris, and his reply to the Monitor may interest many persons. He said that such records are now in preparation, and that the first three have already been put on the market for just this purpose. M. Silvain, distinguished doyen of the company of actors of the state theater, the Comédie-Française, has told the Fables of La Fontaine in his fine diction for these first records. These are sold by the Maison Pathé on the Boulevard des Italiens.

* * *

The smallest crocodile in the Paris Zoo is the largest in importance. He is less of a myth than the Flying Dutchman, for there are four persons to vouch for this crocodile having flown across the Atlantic Ocean. Is not this a great feat? Is he not an historical animal? Is he the forerunner of the horses and cows which one day will be transported over the Atlantic in this way? MM. Assolant, Lefèvre and Lotti brought him with them in their monoplane, the Yellow Bird, and have now, with some ceremony, presented him to the zoo. Can't you see a story being written about this little fellow, imagining his diary of the strange adventure, and how he discussed it with the lions and the eagles in the zoo?

* * *

In Germany, the first Protestant woman pastor has been officially designated by the church there, and this awakened discussion here among the Protestants. The word "pastoresse" has been coined to fit this dignified office when held by a woman. The word has been used here even before the Germans took their step, for there is in the south of France a distinguished Frenchwoman who has charge of a church and district. She is Mme. Anne de Seynes, who fulfills all the offices of the "pastoresse" in Germany, but the French Protestants generally have not yet accepted the appointment of women pastors on the same basis as men.

* * *

An American teacher of singing, Miss Crystal Waters, has arrived in Paris on an unusual mission. She is to prepare for a music publisher here eight American folk songs for distribution among the French schools. The publisher brought out a similar series of Russian folk songs, translated into French, which were well received, and he believes the American songs would be no less welcome. What are American folk songs? Miss Waters must admittedly rely for many of them on the Negro melodies, or on those based on the southern sentiment in the United States. "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Way Down South in Dixie" are on the list, and one Negro "spiritual." A cowboy song, an Indian song, and one for which no author has ever been found, namely, "I've Been Working on the Railroad," are among the others.

* * *

What road are you taking, Traveler? Is your way sheltered by oak, or lined by ash? Is it bordered by poplar, or protected by beech? Possibly, it will be leaves of acacia, or plane tree, which will keep your road cool? If you tell of elms, then you must pass along the old royal routes. Remark, if it be true, Traveler, that the elms of the north are becoming less frequent, and the plane trees of the south are taking their places. When you return, tell what fortune of tree befell you on this or that highway, for 'tis a matter which interests many people who are grateful for shade along the fine roads of France.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Placing the Blame Where It Belongs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many years ago one said, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Today we can take this statement to heart and feel that we are indeed our brother's keeper, at least to the extent of trying to avoid placing before our fellows needless temptations.

Recently the newspapers of the United States have been telling about the many outbreaks in the state prisons. One account told how the guard who carried the keys to the prison arsenal in his pocket walked among the prisoners, and how some of them took these keys and equipped themselves with guns and other deadly weapons.

Wouldn't it seem that the prison officials who made it so easy for the inmates to get those keys were more to blame than the ones who took them? Yet we hear nothing about that side of the case. All we read is about the revolt, etc., of the convicts.

Dr. Raymond K. Kleb, state commissioner of correction of New York State, said he had "been fearing it for a long time." Funny how history repeats itself. A man years ago said, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

If those responsible for the wrong, crowded conditions of the prisons of our land would only use the Golden Rule all these outbreaks and disorders could have been avoided. But it is not too late to profit by these happenings and to take steps to avoid repetitions.

CHARLES P. GOUGH.

LOS Angeles, Calif.

Have Another Blueberry Pie

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you please extend my hearty thanks to the writer of the Blueberry Pie editorial of Aug. 6. I would like to shake hands with him. I also am from the middle West, and although a former teacher and a daughter of a school superintendent, I still cling to the western custom of pronunciation, and absolutely refuse to be classed a "hick"—a term which the editorial's critic claims should be given to the user of "crick."

I sincerely hope we may have another "facetious" article soon. A sense of humor is a God-given attribute. It brightens some of the too serious moments in our lives.

Allston, Mass. FLORA E. SAVILLE.

Hats Off to Waddles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder whether anyone has ever thought to write you a tribute to Waddles and his humble activities in the Monitor. I turn from the pressing problems and complex situations of the news and editorial pages, and my eye falls on Waddles down in a corner. A slow smile comes to my resolute lips. Life is, after all, a very simple and kindly matter, and there are "diversities of gifts." Surely not the least of these is the simplicity and humility that serve as ballast to our zeal. Thank you, Waddles.

Oakland, Calif. (MRS.) BLANCHE A. RITTENHOUSE.